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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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SWEEPING CHANGES SEEN COMPLICATING AFRICA'S ROLE

London WEST AFRICA in English 26 Jan 81 pp 153-155

[Article by Bankole Timothy: "Africa Today and Tomorrow"]

[Text]

IT IS unquestionable that in today's world, we are living in a status-conscious society where the possession of wealth and trivia is thought to confer a social cachet and somehow store up their precarious and vulnerable dignity. Today's world is one in which the human condition is characteristically described by such words as crisis, inflation, deflation, reflation, racialism, estrangement and alienation, not to talk about abject poverty in the midst of vulgar affluence, misery and human suffering.

It is against this global background of economic, educational, moral and cultural crossroads, that I invite all Africans who read this to take a look at Africa today and then project or make a prognosis regarding tomorrow's Africa or the Africa that shall be!

What sort of Africa do we Africans want? What way of life, education, economic and cultural relations do we want with the outside world? What, in fact, should be Africa's contribution to the world in view of its unique experience, suffering and an abundant variety of natural resources? These are compelling questions which, within the context of world peace and human happiness and progress, must be answered frankly.

The vast, changing forces and moral values now sweeping through the world, make Africa's role even more difficult. Robert Mugabe's significant victory in Zimbabwe, the restoration of democracy in Ghana and Uganda, Gaddafi's ignoble

attempts at territorial expansion in West Africa and UNESCO's dangerous edict about African governments dictating to their mass media, are some of the contrasting features in Africa today. Indeed, Africa is a classic example in the history of the development of nations. Africa is faced with urgent tasks on which hangs its survival or failure.

First, Africa must search urgently, passionately and intelligently for the attainment of its economic viability; but to do this effectively, Africa must determine its economic strategies. The formation of economic groupings or unions testifies to the awareness of this need. One can cite ECOWAS with its very important prospects, one of which is the total abolition of tariff; UDEAC with its emphasis on common currency; the ECA though a UN body and maintained with money from the UN is fast becoming more meaningful and effective. One must not forget the important OAU economic summit which was held in Lagos or the progressive strides being made by the Mano River Union; with Amin out of the way, it is to be hoped that the East African Community would be re-established. There is, however, general agreement on the concept of economic development, which is conceded always to imply the establishment of an economy in which productivity is high and the national or per capita income is also high. The products of European technology are a part of the Africa of today. But is this to be the sole aim of development?

There is much talk in Africa today about development; happily, it is backed by action. The ways by which mass communications and communicators should promote national development are being freely discussed in depth. This realisation is timely and praiseworthy. It is also an acceptance of the fact that national development in Africa today and tomorrow cannot achieve its objectives without communication support which is absolutely essential in winning the co-operation of the people in developing participation. The implication highlights the important role of the mass media and communicators in our national development effort. Without communications and communicators, there cannot be information, and without information, ignorance and lethargy will replace the much-needed co-operation and participation in this challenging but highly-satisfying exercise of national development in Africa. Both the mass media and communicators must be developed rapidly in communications strategies, techniques, skills and knowledge, if effective national development in Africa should become meaningful and successful.

This brings us to the challenge of education within the context of Africa today and tomorrow. Education is the vehicle of ideas, and in the words of the English philosopher, G. Lowes Dickenson, "whatever men may say or think, ideas are the greatest force in the world".

It is noteworthy that in the traditional forms of education in yesterday's Africa, there was much emphasis on behaviour, on good and evil as the society saw it, in terms of its own survival and continuity. Education was for life, for the fulfilment of social obligations. It was rooted in the person and in his behaviour. This was essentially right. Education in Africa today and tomorrow must be concerned with what human beings become. In Africa today, there is a social situation that should influence educational planning. The rapid social changes going on, the conflict in standards and values, all make it of compelling importance that thinking and research about education should be guided by the fact that education is primarily concerned with what sort of persons people become. The quality of life counts.

The ancient Greek scholars gave much thought to education and wrote some very profound things about its purposes. Among

those most worth recalling are the words of Plato, who wrote: "It is not the life of knowledge, not even if it included all the sciences, that creates happiness and well-being, but a single branch of knowledge — the science of good and evil. If you exclude this from other branches, medicine will be equally able to give us health, and shoemaking shoes, and weaving clothes. But without the knowledge of good and evil, the use and excellence of these sciences will be found to fail us."

We are frequently told nowadays that the peace of the world, indeed human life itself, is in danger because men have acquired more power from science and technology than they have the morality to use. Many would endorse what Plato taught: "the noblest of all studies is the study of what men should be and how they should live".

This was always what according to their lights, Africans were concerned with in their informal methods of education. Social virtues were taught to the young through social life. It was an education concerned with what the young became as adults and with what they did as members of society — with the fulfilment of their social obligations.

There is a need in Africa today and tomorrow, to examine and improve not only curricula but also teaching methods. One question concerns the use being made of communications media, not only for teaching in schools, colleges and universities, but also for tackling what is an acute problem for Africa — the battle against illiteracy. You will notice from this that I put a very high premium on the mass media as agents and allies for educational development not only in Africa today but also in the Africa that shall be.

The challenge of education offered to, and by the independent States of Africa is, a challenge to think afresh, within the context of our contemporary life and the opportunities offered by contemporary science and technology, about what education can do to foster an international community based on men and women who have been adequately prepared not only to be good citizens of Africa that consists of many nations, all of which share in mutual sympathy and respect, in a common humanity.

And so we turn our attention to the challenge of culture which is closely linked with that of education. We read in the history of Nazi Germany that whenever

Hermann Goering heard the word *Kultur*, he reached for his gun. Figuratively, speaking, Goering is not singular in his reaction to culture. Without any reserve, I submit that those who think and react in that way, are misguided.

Industrialisation is setting new goals in Africa, introducing new values and making new demands. This is a reminder that cultures are not static. There is no society so custom-bound that its culture does not change, and there is none so changeable as to have no cake of custom. It is not a question of peering into the past to rediscover the glory that was Africa. Such a conception of Africa fails to take account of the fact that every culture is, at every time, in the process of change.

The cultures of Africa peoples have been growing continuously; they do have their roots in the past, but they stretch into the present, into the happenings of today, and of tomorrow. For culture is built up during man's continued struggle to reach his goals. In this process, Africans have created, learned, borrowed, adapted, accumulated and added to their cultures, to their material possessions, their institutions and their ideas.

There have been contacts with other peoples both within and beyond the continent of Africa. Within the continent, there have been contacts and exchanges. Beyond the continent, there have been contacts with other races, interactions that stretch back thousands of years. Through Egypt, Ethiopia and North Africa came borrowings from the ancient cultures of the Mediterranean; through Madagascar (Malagasy), the ancient cultures of Asia. In more recent times, the impact of European cultures has been felt everywhere in Africa. The various influences have not affected all parts of Africa uniformly, for the degree of contact has varied from place to place.

As a result of culture-change and impact, it seems to me that Africa today is developing a new cultural synthesis by

retaining and improving the best and enduring norms and ferments from its own culture, and weaving these into the best from the cultures with which there has been cultural interaction. I am always amused when I read the works of some European anthropologists like Sylvia Leith-Ross who states emphatically that "African dances are characterised by sexuality, when in fact their characteristic is fertility". The inference here is that it is wrong and unwise to condemn a culture without first studying it in depth and understanding its social roots.

Any culture can be learned. Africans are a part of mankind, within the stream of human history. We have borrowed inventions, techniques, and ideas from other cultures, and we too, have contributed to the cultures of other peoples. Each new borrowing or acceptance enriches the culture, but it has to be fitted into the whole. That is why I warmly commend to you, fellow Africans, that you should be *now*, if you have not already started, to get involved in cultural pursuits — music, literature and folk-lore, sculpture, painting, writing, reading, drama, arts and crafts and other aesthetic delights. That is one good way of spending your leisure profitably and give expression to a healthy nationalism.

Briefly, let us look at the challenge of morality in Africa today and tomorrow.

The concept of national character is an abstraction serving, in any given instance, to embody a set of culturally regular traits. In Africa generally, and particularly in Akan culture, the ancestors were the guardians of the society's morality, and they chastised those who failed in their duty.

In these days of moral nihilism and degeneration in the world at large, I am convinced that Africa has a great deal to offer the world in the realm of morality, but this is no easy task. It calls for discipline, hard work, self-control and an objective perspective.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

SITUATION IN CHAD FOLLOWING LIBYAN CAPTURE OF CAPITAL

London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 27 Dec 80 pp 24, 27, 28

[Article: "Secrets of Libya's War in Chad: Special Pictures and a Secret Report: the West May Support the Partitioning of Chad and the Establishment of a State in the South Against al-Qadhdhafi"]

[Text] Tripoli Took Part in the Chad Operation
with 5,000 Soldiers Who Used French and Soviet
Weapons.

AL-MAJALLAH has obtained a secret diplomatic report that reveals the secrets of the civil war that is being fought in Chad and the position of the West on this war as well as the dimensions of Libya's interference there. AL-MAJALLAH has also obtained a group of special pictures of the Libyan military interference in these African countries. We are publishing the substance of the report [below] as well as the most notable special pictures.

The major capitals of the world, especially Paris, Washington and Moscow and some of the Arab capitals as well, are following with great interest and concern the developments of the civil war in Chad which broke out about 9 months ago between the president of Chad, Weddeye Goukone, who is supported by Libyan president Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, and his minister of defense, Houssein Habre.

On the basis of [information from] informed western diplomatic sources, the crisis in the small state of Chad has escalated in a dangerous fashion, and it has now turned into a serious international crisis because of Libya's military interference. If Col al-Qadhdhafi succeeds in achieving a military victory, that victory may lead to the secession of southern Chad and the collapse of the country's regional unity. A new state would be created on the map of Africa for the first time since foreign colonialism receded. This may constitute a serious precedent of instability in Africa where many countries suffer from tragic tribal disputes which forced African governments to insist on opposing any separatist movement ever since the African states began to get their

independence after World War II. For if fragmentation and collapse do take place, the disease will spread like wild fire through hay.

Last week the forces of Hdeyde Goukouni were able to gain control of the capital of Chad, N'Djamena and to drive away the forces of Houssein Habre. Control of the capital of Chad was achieved by means of strong Libyan support despite the fact that official Libyan sources are denying that. Habre has left Chad and gone to the Cameroon where he signed an agreement for a cease-fire sponsored by the Organization of African Unity [OAU]. At the same time, however, he announced that he would continue to fight and that Hdeyde's government was illegal.

Diplomatic and military western sources state that the number of Libyan forces that are taking part in the Chad Operation, as it is called, amounts to about 5,000 soldiers who are using French and Soviet military equipment. Among this equipment are French Mirage F-1 airplanes and Soviet made tanks and helicopters. While Libyan airplanes transport the troops, Libyan fighters and bombers carry out their raids from three airports, including a new airport that was built near the capital, N'Djamena.

According to foreign diplomats there are two ways al-Qadhafi can be stopped.

The first way is a military way. France had withdrawn its forces from Chad early this year. Thus there were no western troops to confront al-Qadhafi. This week, however, France strengthened its military garrisons in the neighboring countries, and it also sent Jaguar fighter airplanes to Gabon. These fighters were re-fueled in the air because of the great distance. The Jaguar airplanes are those airplanes that inflicted heavy damages among the ranks of the Polisario troops in the Western Sahara before Mauritania gave up its demands. The French military actions were tantamount to a warning to al-Qadhafi that he may face a counterattack. In addition there has been news recently that Egypt may try to launch another attack against Libya similar to the one it had launched against it 2 years ago.

Sufficient Progress

However, the military reaction may never take place. This is because France thinks that al-Qadhafi has made adequate progress. In addition, he enjoys considerable Soviet support (and would therefore) not interfere in a blatant manner. Al-Sadat's army, however, lacks the necessary equipment--this is because the United States is dragging its feet in delivering arms to Egypt--to overcome the Libyan defenses which are supervised and directed by military advisers from the Soviet Union and East Germany. Therefore, the Egyptians have only one choice, and that is to carry out a military coup against al-Qadhafi. It is known that several previous attempts in that regard had failed.

Diplomacy is another way for stopping al-Qadhdhafi. To pursue the diplomatic course the Organization of African Unity must take action immediately. A number of African leaders in the organization are making the efforts that are necessary for this.

But the problem is more complicated than that. Al-Qadhdhafi has interfered on the side of the alliance which is led by Weddeye Goukouni, the man who has been recognized as the legitimate president of Chad. He is the one who has the right to ask for foreign assistance to preserve the national unity in his country. Therefore, the other African countries hesitate to violate this principle, and they also hesitate [in their desire] to see France interfere in Chad without the request of the local government. France, however, would only interfere on the side of Hisssein Habre, the minister of defense who is fighting both Weddeye Goukouni and the Libyans.

Despite the problem of principles, the African governments are now suddenly apprehensive about the victory of the Libyans.

Nigeria, for example, played a very naive role in the affairs of Chad. The fact that it is the largest country in Africa led it to try to assert its authority early this year by organizing an African request to France to withdraw its forces from Chad. When France withdrew, the struggle became more intense, and this created a major opportunity for al-Qadhdhafi to achieve his dreams of spreading his influence in the south and, accordingly, creating a vast tribal Sahara state.

Nigeria also tried to restore order by sending its forces in an African peace-keeping force. But these forces were unable to stand fast against the fighters that used to launch their raids from North Chad. As a result Chad was practically divided into three regions: two in the north that are controlled by Weddeye and the third in the center and controlled by Habre.

Weddeye and Habre are Muslims, but they are descended from different tribes. Therefore, they are competitors. In the south a third region has been formed to receive the black Christian citizens of Chad who are led by Kamougue, the vice president of the republic, for the purpose of creating a third pocket inside the country.

The Legitimate Government

Despite the military defeat that befell Nigeria, the Lagos government remained committed to its position of recognizing the government of Weddeye Goukouni as the legitimate government and Hisssein Habre as the outlaw rebel. As far as the Nigerians are concerned, the situation in Chad is being considered from the perspective of the previous experience the Nigerians had when the minority of the Ibo tribes rebelled and tried to establish a separate state in Biafra. Nigeria was later victorious in that bloody war.

It is thus that the Nigerians look upon Habre as a person who corresponds to the rebels of the Ibo tribes. The United States was affected by the policy that Nigeria is pursuing since it depends on Nigeria as the second largest source of oil and as one of the major African countries that can help in establishing a settlement in South Africa.

But in the last few days the Nigerians have become fearful of the degree of Libyan interference and of the danger of the Libyan presence in Chad which may become the springboard for Col al-Qadhdhafi to influence the countries that are militarily weak in central Africa. Nigeria has a Muslim majority living in the northern provinces, and they too may be influenced.

Thus some attempt is being made now to persuade the OAU to find a formula that would insist on considering al-Qadhdhafi's measures foreign intervention. Al-Qadhdhafi has revealed his personal plans for Chad by annexing the border strip around Aozou in the north which, it is said, is rich with uranium.

If diplomacy does not succeed in stopping al-Qadhdhafi, western diplomats then predict that the black leader Kamougue will secede from the country whose majority will be Muslim and will be ruled by the north. Western diplomats also hint that Kamougue will have considerable western support for forming a small state that may constitute a buffer against al-Qadhdhafi's influence which is strengthened by Soviet ambitions.

At present Kamougue is fighting along the side of Weddeye Goukouni because he has become apprehensive of Hisssein Habre. But if defeat befalls Habre and Weddeye is victorious with the help of al-Qadhdhafi, Kamougue will announce that south Chad will secede, and he will establish there a state in inland Chad.

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CSO: 4402

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

LIBERIAN MINISTERS DELIVER MESSAGE--The president, Dr Siaka Stevens, today received in audience the Liberian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Bacchus Matthews, and the minister of Justice, Mr Ches Cheapoo, who delivered a personal message from the Liberian head of state, M. Sgt Samuel K. Doe. With President Stevens to welcome the Liberian envoys were acting First Vice President Mr C.A. Kamara-Taylor; the acting second vice president, Dr Banya; the minister of foreign affairs, Dr Abdulai Conteh; and the attorney general and minister of justice, Mr Abu Kamara; secretary to the president Mr Abdul Karim, and the acting [words indistinct]. [Text] [AB302032 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 30 Jan 81]

NIGERIA, CAMEROON, NIGER MINISTERS--Defense ministers of Nigeria, Cameroon and Niger Republic met in Lagos yesterday to discuss possible cooperation among the three neighboring countries. The meeting is a follow-up of the recent visit of President Shahu Shagari to the two countries. Addressing the opening session, the minister of defense, Alhaji Abanbi Oniyangi, pointed out that the three countries have always been friendly neighbors and expressed the hope that the meeting will further cement the cordial relationship among them. After a brief opening ceremony, the meeting went into a closed-door session. With Alhaji Akanbi Oniyangi at the meeting were senior Nigerian armed forces personnel and the director of Africa Department, Ministry of External Affairs, Mr L.S.M. (Otobane). The Cameroonian team was led by that country's minister of defense, Dr Abdoulaye Maikano, while Niger's foreign minister, Mr Hamid Algabit, headed his country's delegation. [Text] [AB300757 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 30 Jan 81]

CSO: 4420

SWEDISH COMMUNIST DELEGATION ENDS 12-DAY VISIT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 9 Jan 81 p 6

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (ENA) — Comrade Bertil Mahrink, Member of the Central Committee and Chairman of the parliamentary Group of the Communist Party of Sweden, left for home yesterday after concluding a 12-day working tour in Socialist Ethiopia.

Speaking to reporters before departure, Comrade Mahrink hailed the Ethiopian Revolution as real and genuine. He said that he has been following the Ethiopian Revolution at home, the problems it confronted and the successes it scored adding that he has found out for himself that what is said about the Ethiopian Revolution by Western mass media to be totally different from what is real.

He said that the success scored by the Ethiopian Revolution in such a short period of time is admirable. He said that he had found out that the pattern followed in building socialism

in Ethiopia is based on the culture and tradition of the people.

Comrade Mahrink disclosed that he had visited the different parts of the Eritrean Region and appreciated the openness of the Government and lauded the efforts made to settle the problem in the Region.

He said that the support given by different communist parties to the success of the Ethiopian Revolution is very important, adding that the Swedish Communist Party will also develop and deepen its relations with the Commission to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia.

Comrade Mahrink was seen off on departure at Bole International Air Port by Comrade Abene Ababa, Member of the Central Committee of COPWE and First Deputy Chief of the Organizational Department of COPWE, and heads of departments of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH IFAD FOR FARM AID

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10 Jan 81 p 6

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (ENA) — Socialist Ethiopia and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) on Thursday signed a loan agreement whereby IFAD is to provide this country a loan of 18 million American dollars to help pursue the on-going revolutionary programme of meeting the agricultural needs of the peasantry.

According to a special dispatch received here from Rome, the agreement which covers the two-year segment of the programme, was initiated by the Ambassador of Socialist Ethiopia to Italy, Comrade Girma Halle-Selassie, and IFAD President Abdelmushin Al-Sudary.

The Ethiopian Government's "minimum Package Programme, which was

originally launched with assistance from Sweden, already operates in 13 of the country's 14 administrative regions. It provides 280,000 small farm families with improved seeds, fertilisers and other agricultural inputs on credit as well as extension services.

The newly signed loan agreement will set in motion a project which will extend the programme to an additional 150,000 peasant holdings in rural Ethiopia. The output of small holders in diverse cereals is expected to reach 4.9 million tons by 1982 against 3.4 million tons during the 1977/78 crop season. As a result, net annual incomes for peasant families would go up by 60 per cent, according to the information received here from Ethiopian Embassy sources in Rome.

CONSTRUCTION OF PEASANTS TRAINING CENTER BEGINS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Jan 81 pp 1,6

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (ENA) — Construction of a Multi-purpose Peasants Training Centre has already begun in Agarfa, Bale region. When completed the centre will serve Arsi, Gamo Goffa, Sidamo and Bale regions.

It will be one of the five peasants training centres that would be established in different zones of the country in accordance with the directive given by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) and of COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army, when he visited the Southern regions.

The Agarfa Multi-purpose Peasants Training Centre will serve the regions in the South while the remaining four centres will serve the regions in the North, North-west, West and Central East. The decision to locate the training centre in Bale region, was based on a number of considerations which include the displacement of peasants as a result of the struggle against the expansionist forces of Somalia and the mushrooming of no less than 600 settlement centres which have great potential of transforming and flourishing as peasants' co-operatives.

It was meant that large investments will be made in the training centres which will have extensive facilities such as a model self-contained producers' co-operative, a village, boarding houses, and a farm, according to Comrade Amata Illala, Head of the Training Services of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Satisfactory progress has already been made in the training of peasants since the upsurge of the Revolution. Twelve formal peasants training schools are already operational throughout the country.

Training to peasants is also given more or less informally throughout the country under the direction of field workers and concerned officials of the Ministry of Agriculture. These training schemes are conducted in assembly halls where peasants meet regularly to discuss their common problems.

Over 100,000 peasants have received training both formally and informally during the last Ethiopian year that ended last September.

The number of trained peasants has by far exceeded the target. According to Comrade Amata, the target set by the second National Revolutionary Development Campaign was to train

21,000. Compared with the previous campaign year, the target has been purposely diminished with the aim of providing training of a better quality.

When the first phase of the campaign was launched due attention was given to the training of the peasantry. It was planned that a minimum of three peasants to specialise in agriculture, animal husbandry and co-operatives would be selected and be given training from each peasants' association. It was hoped that this would bring the number of trained peasants in the first campaign year to 75,000. However, the number of peasants trained has been estimated at 50,000, which means that around 80 per cent of the target has been realised.

The Ministry of Agriculture is entrusted with the responsibility of organising the peasants of the country and of increasing agricultural production.

In view of this, the training of peasants is of crucial importance. The level of political consciousness of the peasants has to be raised and their skills have to be upgraded in order to pave the way for the realisation of the country's agricultural objectives.

During the feudal-bourgeois era, the peasantry was generally ignored and no programmes were channelled out either to raise the level of their knowledge or to improve their skills. With the upsurge of the Revolution, the peasants became the owners of the land they till.

But their knowledge and skills were of very low standard. By contrast raising their standard of living and changing their production techniques were of fundamental importance. It was in view of this that training schemes and programmes for peasants were carried out extensively.

It is too early to assess the outcome of such training programmes. Nevertheless, a qualitative change is being noted through the emergence of producers' co-operatives which are proving economically viable and a means of further consolidating the revolutionary process.

There is no doubt that the training programmes for which a strong foundation is being laid at present will in the long-run bring about a big impact on the progress of the country and on its pace towards the attainment of socialist construction.

PAPER LAUDS PLANNED APPLIED EDUCATION PROGRAM

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10 Jan 81 p 2

/Editorial: "A Step in the Right Direction"7/Text7

One of the central objectives of education is to develop and disseminate theoretical knowledge and the discoveries of science and technology for the continued welfare and progress of the people. In Ethiopia today, efforts are being made to gear educational activities towards ensuring that theoretical knowledge and academic excellence go hand in hand with strivings to secure their proper application in solving socio-economic problems and to accelerate the pace of modernization on socialist lines.

The announcement by the Ministry of Education that it intends to launch a programme of applied education in the schools throughout the country during the current academic year comes as a step in the right direction. The initiative is part of revolutionary efforts to reorient education to meet the needs of the people. The new programme is aimed at relating practical knowledge with academic and theoretical education so as to encourage the expansion of education in line with the socialist path of development.

The new programme envisages the introduction in schools of supplementary practical education in connection with soil and water conservation, afforestation as well as vocational education and handicraft development.

According to the announcement, a project on water conservation has already got underway in four selected regions of the country. The programme provides for the sinking of 29 water wells, the harnessing of 11 springs and the tapping of rains in those areas where facilities for these are not available. The experiment is already being tried in 1,300 schools.

The project on water conservation assumes ever increasing importance particularly in view of the danger of drought in many parts of the country and in the light of the global campaign to supply safe water for all.

Equally important in this connection is the need to provide practical education for water conservation not only to meet the material needs of the people but also to plan for their safety through systematically alleviating the problems of water pollution.

Water pollution is, in most developing countries, at once a serious hazard to health and a threat to economic growth. Continuing education on ways of avoiding the problems of water pollution should be given in schools as the most practical step to realize our desires to provide clean water for all.

The programme to give education in soil conservation and afforestation also perfectly accords with the on-going revolutionary endeavours of the Ethiopian masses to increase agricultural productivity and to offset the growing danger of soil erosion and drought through vigorous programme of reafforestation.

As the national economy is based on agriculture and since this sector is given priority as the backbone of the nation's economy, it is important that educational opportunities be provided in all schools in the related fields of afforestation, soil and water conservation as a reliable approach to steady economic and social development.

All pertinent institutions are called upon to attach particular emphasis to the training of scientific and technological high-level manpower and the directing of this programme with the view to effectively contributing to the country's objectives of attaining overall development, and particularly the building of socialist economy eventually.

The new programme of launching applied education in schools will have the additional advantage of enabling students gain increasing awareness of existing national problems and gaining practical experience in solving such problems whenever they arise. The active backing given by the revolutionary government to the whole venture represents a reassuring factor that would help the realization of the success of the programme.

PROGRAM TO EXPAND PRINTING PRESS SERVICES DESCRIBED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10 Jan 81 pp 1,4

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (ENA) — Production value of state printing presses will in the coming 10 years be increased from 85 million Birr to 100 million Birr.

This estimate was given by Comrade Yilma Adama, General Manager of the Ethiopian Printing Press Corporation. He was reviewing the expansion programmes of printing presses in the country both in the short-run as well as in the long-term period of ten years.

The General Manager pointed out that a study has been made in order to set up 110 million Birr worth printing presses and import new printing equipment for the coming ten years with the aim of keeping pace with the country's growing demand in this field.

Comrade Yilma revealed that demand for toilet papers will be wholly met through domestic production after a period of two months. The production of toilet papers and paper napkins within the country will shortly save much foreign exchange.

The General Manager stated that the country has in the past two years been able to meet its demand for paper employed in telecommunication and accounting machines. He noted that this has contributed greatly in saving foreign exchange and added that production of toilet papers and paper napkins will keep pace with the increase in demand.

Comrade Yilma stressed the significance of the expansion of printing services in the light of the eradication of illiteracy, the expansion of education, and struggle to raise the level of political consciousness of the masses. He explained plans for expanding the existing presses and establishing new ones in the regions in keeping with the regional developments.

In the coming ten years, the Corporation aims at producing 4,000 trained manpower. In the past two years, 80 persons who have undergone training at the corporation training institute have been deployed in printing services.

Since the transfer of printing establishments to public ownership, new equipment worth over four million Birr has been bought to improve the quality and increase the quantity of the corporation's services, the General Manager said.

Comrade Yilma outlined the immense efforts exerted by the corporation since the upsurge of the Revolution for the economic, political and social progress of the country. Workers of the corporation, he said, continue to devote their energies during their spare hours to produce reading materials for new literates in order to ensure the success of the literacy campaign.

The Corporation has 10 major printing presses covering 75 to 85 per cent of printing demand. They employ 2,170 workers.

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION OPENS IN ASMARA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10 Jan 81 p 4

[Excerpt]7

ASMARA (ENA) — A seven-day exhibition in which 78 small-scale industries are taking part opened here yesterday.

The exhibition, depicting the products of the small scale industries, was inaugurated by Comrade Dawit Woldem Giorgis, Member of the Central Committee of COPWE and COPWE Representative of Eritrea Region.

Speaking at the opening of the exhibition, Comrade Dawit said that the exhibition will help to assess the production capacity of each industry, the problems it faces and the extent of the raw materials it needs. He re-affirmed that COPWE will give every support to develop the small-scale industries.

He called on the owners of the indus-

tries to make every effort to co-ordinate their financial and man power resources and to produce useful materials for the community. He also advised them to sell their products at reasonable prices and to stand alongside the revolutionary government in its endeavour to expand small scale industries.

Speaking earlier, Comrade Kladu Hagen, the Regional Representative of the Handicraft and Small Scale Industries Development Agency (HASIDA) said that there are 499 such industries in the region. He said that many of the industries which had stopped functioning because of the disturbance caused by the secessionists have now started production after these elements have been done away with by the Revolutionary Liberation Army.

STATE ROLE IN DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD INCREASING

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 11 Jan 81 pp 2,4

[Article by Belay Feleke]

[Text]

What is not produced cannot be distributed. But existing data indicate that undernourishment prevails, even when the average available per capita food supply is substantially in excess of the national average requirements. For us who have lived during the disaster in Wollo the case does not need any evidence. We know very well that there was surplus of grain in many of the regions in the country at a time when over 200,000 compatriots perished in Wollo for lack of food.

Negligence by the political power, variation in income levels, inadequate food distribution and storage facilities obviously lead to inequality in the overall division of total food resources of a country. These when coupled with backward technology and low productivity make starvation of many of the population a natural outcome. The disaster becomes appalling at the time of drought when the total food resources do not exceed the demand of high-income group.

Revolutionary Ethiopia inherited a very backward and fragile economy.

Though forces of imperialism and reaction attempted to detract the effort for the construction of the economy, the drive towards development has been our major preoccupation at all the times of relative peace. Ethiopia has got an immense potential in agriculture. Over 90 per cent of the country's labour force is engaged in agricultural production. Hence, the aim is not only to bring the average national food availability to the level of the national average requirements or not even to increase food availability in excess of requirements. In fact the building of large-scale industry and the further development of culture greatly depends on the accumulation of fund that has to be obtained from agricultural production. Revolutionary Ethiopia is striving to ensure work to all its citizens and equal pay for equal work. Important in this process is that all its citizens be well fed to be able to work hard and earn more to live better and better from time to time. As explained earlier, more production does not necessarily imply adequate and equitable supply of food for the people.

Fair Price

As long as the trade of food items remains in the hands of middle men, hawkers and pedlars there can be no fixed prices of food nor can there be an efficient system of distribution. Hoarding at the time of shortage and demanding an exorbitant price are the experiences we have already witnessed. Fair distribution of basic food stuff at a reasonable and fixed price demands the handling of the affair by government controlled wholesalers and retail agencies.

The socialist system that we pursue has a scientific mechanism to overcome shortage of supply. Social ownership of the means of production enables to orient the fruits of labour towards the needs of the society. Production is according to a plan. Whatever is produced by the state sector can easily be handed over to the socially-run distributing agent. The last few years have witnessed not only an increasing role of the state in the production of commodities highly needed by the society but also in the distribution of basic commodities.

The Agricultural Marketing Corporation has planned to increase its purchasing power. According to its current plan, the corporation will purchase five million quintals of basic food items. The substantial part of the surplus will be handed over to the corporation directly by the producers at a fixed price. The corporation sees to it that a balance is left with the producers. The corporation also takes a fixed proportion of the supplies passing through each trader's hands at a fixed price.

Through the activity of state owned distributing agencies, the possibility of hoarding or withholding stocks either by the producers or the trader is being eliminated. Because we have now a stock of food, we would encounter little difficulties in building a food supply system. The surplus grain purchased at a fixed price through co-operatives of the surplus of each grain producing area can now be distributed to non-producing or under-producing areas, whether in towns or in rural areas at a reasonable price.

Consumers' Interest

The current plan and system of purchasing and distribution would enable the consuming public to obtain food at fair prices. The prices can be set within the purchasing power of the bulk of the population. The increasing role of the state in the distribution sector would help remove irregularities in the supply of food. The state would ensure the steady supply of food at prices that do not fluctuate with seasons.

The state also ensures legal rights to protect the interest of the consuming public through standardization of measures and weights. In the process, the gradual stabilisation of the market further stimulates the productivity of the producers. That is why we say that there exists a direct link between production, distribution and consumption. More production demands increased distribution and consumption. Growing consumption demands better distribution and further increase in production.

Increasing Productivity

The progressive marketing system

being implemented encourage the peasants and the state farms to boost their annual output. By guaranteeing a fixed controlled price to the cultivators, and offering them marketing facilities necessary conditions are met for an increase in production. The Agricultural Marketing Corporation has set up over 104 purchasing centres and over 400 procurement stations in the rural areas which makes immediate payment for the grain delivered. The peasants are now assured. Whatever amount they produce they can sell at a fixed price. There is no fear that more production will result in a price drop.

Here, it must be clear that an increased productivity will result in lowering the prices of the food items. This does not, however, mean that the peasant will lose as the consequence. It only means the labour and the input in producing a given quantity of food will be decreased. Hence, the decrease in the price of the commodities will be in proportion to the decrease achieved in the production cost. The increased productivity, therefore means more income for the cultivators and higher purchasing power for the consumers.

The effort towards distributing food should not be viewed in isolation from the prevailing situation in the world market. The inflation being noted in the prices of chemicals, machinery and agricultural inputs are factors at work to underestimate the local effort.

At the same time as much as we care for the consumers in non surplus areas we should also take into consideration the purchasing power of the peasantry in regard to manufactured goods. Seen in light of all these underlying complications, measures taken to cope up with existing problems are highly commendable. People in the towns and non surplus producing areas can count on the state for the 60 per cent of their food requirements. The remaining can be obtained from the producers and the traders at a fixed price.

Only a short time ago, it had been difficult for consumers to get basic food commodities. People had to go home empty handed even when they had enough money to buy at whatever price it was made available. Here after every body can be sure of getting the basic commodities at a fair price from the state. The big stride being made is not only because of the increased production but the limitation made on profiteering and greedy merchants. The current programme drawn for purchase and sale for basic food commodities is for the benefit of the urban residents, for the peasants and even for the merchants. Mass and government organisations and individuals concerned in the procurement and distribution of food should intensify effort to implement the new programme. The broad masses are for it and will make everything in their power for the success of the implementation of the new directives.

BRIEFS

SWEDISH SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION--Addis Ababa (ENA)--A two-member delegation led by Mrs. Camilla Odhnoff, Chairman of the Swedish Agency for Research Co-operation with Developing Countries (SAREC), arrived here yesterday morning on a working visit to Socialist Ethiopia. Speaking on arrival at Bole International Airport, Mrs. Odhnoff said that her delegation will during its week-long stay here discuss and conclude agreements on joint venture on scientific and historical research with the Ethiopian Commission for Science and Technology and on practical implementation of scientific research projects in Ethiopia. Mrs. Odhnoff stated that talks will be held with officials of the Science and Technology Commission of Socialist Ethiopia on further strengthening existing relations and co-operation between the two countries in research work in the fields of science, technology and history. The Swedish delegation was welcomed on arrival at the airport by Comrade Haile-Leul Tibike, Commissioner for Science and Technology, officials of the Commission and Mr. Arne Heller-yed, Swedish Ambassador to Socialist Ethiopia. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10 Jan 81 pp 1,4]

INDIAN SCHOLARSHIP OFFER--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The Indian Government has offered five scholarships to Ethiopian students for university studies starting in June and July 1981, according to the Commission for Higher Education. The areas of training are tropical medicine, Civil Engineering, Architecture, Veterinary Science, and Home Science. Interested applicants must have passed the Ethiopian School Leaving Certificate Examination in at least five subjects, including Mathematics, Biology, Chemistry, General Science and English with a minimum average grade "B." They should not have registered as day students at any university, college or training centre in the academic year 1980-81 and should be between the ages of 17 and 22 years. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10 Jan 81 p 5]

FOREIGNERS' IDENTITY CARDS--Addis Ababa (ENA)--New Identity and residence permit cards valid for one year were issued here yesterday to foreign nationals residing in Socialist Ethiopia, according to the Consular and Immigration Department of the Ministry of State and Public Security. Foreign nationals living in the country began taking their identity and residence permit cards from the Department yesterday in line with the alphabetical order of the names of their countries. The Department has called on all foreign nationals residing in Ethiopia over the age of 18 to possess the new identity and residence permit cards in accordance with the notice issued previously by the Department. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 10 Jan 81 p 3]

FACTORY SPARE PARTS--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The Akaki Textiles Factory is producing spare parts needed for its own works and raw materials for other factories to save foreign exchange, the weekly "Yezareitu Ethiopia" said yesterday. Quoting the Factory's General Manager, Comrade Bekele Hailue, the paper stated that the factory used to spend 280,000 Birr annually for spare parts alone. In order to cut down this expenditure considerably, the Factory is making its own spare parts, said the General Manager. In addition, the factory has begun as of last month to make canvas to be used by the Rubber and Canvas Shoe Factory, which spends no less than two million Birr to import the raw material. The Textiles Factory is also supplying items for the Meat Corporation and for industries producing household goods such as mattresses and sofas. It is also making Wrangler type textiles as well as different fabrics for dresses. It employs nearly 600 technically skilled persons. [Text]
[Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 11 Jan 81 p 1]

PEASANTS COOPERATIVE GAINS--Bahr Dar (ENA)--The activities of the Tis Abay Peasants Producers' Co-operative in Bahr Dar Zuria district of Gojjam region, organized at the Welba (second stage) level last year are said to be very encouraging. The co-operative, which is about 30 kms out of Bahr Dar town, produces different kinds of grain from 200 hectares. It has a dairy farm selling dairy products to the workers of Bahr Dar Textile Factory and to the Felege Hiwot Hospital. It also runs a thriving bee farm. Meanwhile, the Geregara Tailors' Service Co-operative in Lasta province, Wollo region, will acquire a certificate of legal recognition this year, according to the chairman of the co-operative, Comrade Mulatu Belachew. Comrade Nadew Zekarias, member of the Central Committee of COIWE and COIWE representative of the region, recently inspected the co-operative accompanied by high ranking officials of the region. The co-operative presently has 46 members and operates with 45 sewing machines. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 11 Jan 81 pp 1,4]

CS0: 4420

PRESIDENT'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE

London WEST AFRICA in English 19 Jan 81 p 142

[Text]

The President, Sir Dawda Jawara, called on Gambians to work towards national self-reliance in his New Year message to the Nation.

He noted that specific efforts had been made to diversify the country's agricultural base — "which constitutes a cornerstone of the economy" — with a view to "producing enough food to feed ourselves." He added: "We have endeavoured, since independence, to diversify our economic base from relying on groundnuts as the single crop of economic significance and have begun to encourage the systematic cultivation of cotton and rice among other crops, plus the development of our fisheries and livestock resources."

The "persistent Sahelian drought", as the President referred to it, had been a severe impediment to these plans, he said. Unseasonal rainfall and saline intrusion into rice growing swamp lands were further hazards.

The President was emphatic that his government "recognises that the major responsibility for food production in the final analysis rests on nobody but ourselves."

The President drew attention to some of the regional organisations intended to improve agricultural production along the Sahel. As a former Chairman of the Inter-State committee to combat drought in the Sahel, CILSS, Sir Dawda said that CILSS projects

and plans were well known but now they had to be realised. He also referred to the Gambia River Development Organisation, OMVG and the decision to build a barrage across it with the Senegalese. He noted the significant ecological changes entailed in the project and said that the barrage should enable the cultivation of 24,000 hectares of land. The President said that current estimates pointed to the need to have "at least 165,000 trained farmers in modern agricultural technology" to take advantage of this opportunity.

In the transport system, Sir Dawda commented that the acquisition of the M.V. *Lady Okel* as significantly improved ferry services. The Kuwait Fund will assist in the development of the Rural Wharves Development project. "Thus", the President said, "we hope to make a greater use of the river during this decade."

The President commended the advances in the tourist industry which were symbolised by the opening of the new Atlantic Hotel and the impending opening of the Kombo Beach hotel.

He concluded after remarks on the Health and Education facilities with the observation that The Gambia would be hosting the first OAU Ministerial Conference on Human and Peoples' Rights, throughout most of this month.

VIEW OF OPPOSITION LEADER REFUTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 26 Jan 81 p 165

[Article by S.A. Bakarr]

[Text]

IN AN ARTICLE headlined "Opposition View of The Gambia", in your issue of December 15, 1980, a Pap Seega, who is known to us as Pap Cheyassin Secka, Secretary General of the National Liberation party, is alleged to have pointed "to corruption and influence peddling in the country and saw the main problem as the exercise of power not being accountable to any group, or reason or even politics and because of this over the past few months young people in the country have got to a situation where they had decided to organise against the Government in an effort to remove these problems."

Let us put matters in their true perspective: this so-called Secretary General of the National Liberation party, a One-Man-Party, was the sole candidate of his party at the last general elections in 1977; he polled 226 votes in the Sabach-Sanjai constituency where 6,166 votes were cast and he lost his deposit; he thereafter immediately contested a by-election in the Banjul Central constituency and polled 123 votes where 2,879 votes were cast; he again lost his deposit.

It is this same Pap Seega alias Pap Cheyassin Secka, who in a recent court case involving the sum of D88,869 42 (£22,217.36), contended that "I verily believe that this money I received was neither a deposit nor a loan; it was money received for services rendered and not returnable under any circumstances."

The final Order by the Gambia Court of Appeal is just beginning to unfold in this drama, given on December 3, 1980, reads

as follows: "Application for final extension of time within which to comply with the Court's Order dated 28th June, 1980, granted. The extension granted for 90 days from the date hereof as prayed for in paragraph 7 of the Supplementary Affidavit sworn on December 3, 1980, and in default of payment of the outstanding balance or any part thereof, within the stated 90 days period, we order that Mr. P. C. O. Secka be committed to prison and be detained therein until he shall have purged his contempt by paying any amount then outstanding". Mr. P. C. O. Secka is your Pap Seega.

In this same article, your Pap Seega has compared The Gambia with Liberia at the time of the rice riots. From a Gambian pretending to aspire to political leadership this comparison is not only uncharitable but downright unpatriotic. The Gambia broke off diplomatic relations with Libya for well known and publicised reasons. The Government Statement on the matter made it abundantly clear that Gambians were being recruited at first from outside the country and later from within the country and taken to Libya from Military Training to be used for subversion in the Gambia and in our sub-region.

The statement made clear that the allegation that "President Jawara was acting at the behest of President Senghor of Senegal, in picking a fight with Libya for power political reasons, which has nothing to do with Gambian realities was blatantly untrue.

Now turning to the affairs of MOJA and the so-called Gambia Socialist Revolution-

nary Party, let us again put matters in their right context. These are not political opposition groups as such.

The Constitution of The Gambia makes provision for a multi-party system and any group of person are free to form themselves into any kind of association for the free exercise of freedom of expression, enshrined in the Constitution and protected by the courts; and that includes Pap Seega's National Liberation Party, the One-man-Party.

There is an official opposition in Parliament and there is opposition outside Parliament by parties who faced a freely contested election but failed to secure seats in Parliament; but of course, no government, and the acceptedly ultra-democratic government of The Gambia is no exception, will sit idly by and allow a few disgruntled and irresponsible individuals whose avowed aim is to disturb the peace and tranquility of this country by the use of subversion and violence to go unchallenged.

The ordinary criminal case against the six MOJA members for managing an unlawful society and being in possession of arms and ammunitions is proceeding in court in the normal way and we need not say any more, pending the final outcome.

Information supplied by your correspondent, Pap Seega, under the sub-title: "Democracy is a fallacy", cannot be further from the truth. He says "In The Gambia, Parliament does not matter, the political party does not matter, the Civil Service does not matter; the only person who matters is the President of the Republic." The answer is simply that in the eyes of Pap Seega, Parliament does not matter because he has no seat in Parliament, the political party does not matter because his National Liberation Party is a One-Man-Party; the Civil Service does not matter because he was a civil servant for only a brief spell and does not know how the Civil Service operates; to him the only person who matters is the President of the Republic because that is the only office he has been aspiring to all his life.

This young man's problem is that he is power hungry. While still a student he had the audacity and arrogance to offer to draft the Republican Constitution of The Gambia, and, before he had time to settle down as a lawyer, he formed his One-Man-Party the result of which the disastrous event is manifest from his forays at electioneering.

On the question of premature elections and of a one-party state, these ideas only exist in the cloudy crevices of Pap Seega's brain. A liberal democratic form of

government, with the multi-party system deeply entrenched in the system, has been the freely chosen form of government in The Gambia and the Peoples' Progressive Party's Government has preached and practised this form of Government to the extent that we believe the people of this country will never tolerate the one-party system.

When Pap Seega spoke of a growing sense of hopelessness, he was not portraying the mood of the people of The Gambia, he was merely portraying the situation in which, by his deliberate actions, he has found himself in. If people are queuing for firewood, rice, oil, and basic commodity, I hope Pap Seega was able to point out to your correspondent these queues, which only existed in his imagination.

As to Pap Seega's allegation of growing opposition in the Urban Area to the PPP Government, the facts speak for themselves. In the past this area was an opposition stronghold, with the United Party being in control of the three Banjul Seats and the then one Serekunda seat, and, the PPP taking only the Bakau seat in 1966 General Elections. In 1972, the PPP retained the Bakau seat and won Banjul North, for formerly the stronghold of the United Party Leadership. In 1977 the PPP won two of the three Banjul seats, Central and North and, in addition, the UP/NCP Winner of Banjul South seat crossed the carpet to the PPP. Bakau was lost to the UP/NCP, which also took one of Serekunda seats (Western). The other Serekunda (Eastern) seat was won by the PPP.

So the present state of play in the Urban Areas is that of the six Urban Seats, the PPP has four seats and the Opposition UP/NCP has two seats.

Finally, need I point out Mr. Editor, that the PPP Government of this country has been in power since 1965 and has had its mandate renewed with ever increasing majorities.

Since the last general elections there have been massive movements of supporters of the UP/NCP to the PPP Camp; notably in the Serekunda West Constituency. So much then for what your Pap Seega calls growing opposition in the urban area.

If he wants drastic and dramatic change in our country for the better the door is wide open. There is no need even for the registration of a political party; elections are open and fairly conducted. In fact our electoral system has been acclaimed as one of the best in the world and Pap Seega or any Gambian, for that matter, is free to form his Political Party and seek the mandate of the people.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL ESTABLISHED

London WEST AFRICA in English 26 Jan 81 pp 197, 198

[Text]

The National Planning Committee has been renamed the National Development Council under the chairmanship of the President. Membership of the council takes in a wider cross section of the community. In addition to the key ministries of Finance and Trade, Economic Planning and Industrial Development, Agriculture and Natural Resources and Works and Communications, there will be representatives of Youth, Labour, Women, Commerce, the Co-operatives and the Gambia Produce Marketing Board.

New members of the council include the Chairman of the five Divisional Development Committees, three Parliamentarians, the Governor of the Central Bank and the Secretary General at the Presidency.

The December 18 meeting of the National Planning Committee which took the decision to set up the Council also empowered the Project Monitoring Committee, under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Economic Planning and Industrial Development to recommend to the Council, disciplinary measures against anyone

guilty of negligence, inefficiency or waste of public funds. The meeting also heard a report that funding of the Banjul-Yundum dual carriageway, including the new four-lane bridge at Oyster Creek to be financed by Britain, has been fully secured. Also reported was the securing of partial funding for the Laminkoto-Passimus road by the African Development Bank and the Islamic Development Bank. Re-routing of this road will make it possible to take in such major towns as Diabugu.

Documents for the Second Development Plan, which begins in June, 1981, are currently under preparation. As regards food aid, a call was made for the developed countries to accept it as an international obligation which the rich must undertake to assist the poor. In this connection, the Head of State said that the best form of assistance, if continued dependence on food aid was to be arrested, was assisting in structural changes in agriculture through the transfer of technology.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

JAPANESE WHEAT FLOUR DONATION--Japan is to give the Gambia D1,750,000-worth of wheat flour according to an agreement signed in Banjul between the Minister of External Affairs, Alhaji Lamin Kiti Jabang and the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Sono Uchida. Mr. Uchida noted that this was the third such gift to The Gambia and he added that his government was looking into the feasibility of sending The Gambia trucks to assist in the transport of cereals to people living in remote areas. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 26 Jan 81 p 198]

CSO: 4420

PAPER COMMENTS ON IMPORT OF KISSINGER VISIT TO SOMALIA

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 5 Jan 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Changing US Policy Towards the Horn"]

[Text]

HENRY Kissinger has been visiting Somalia and the visit does not augur well for security in the region in spite of his call for a balance of power in the Horn.

The Americans have for some time been interested in securing the Berbera base in Somalia. To ensure that they get it they have promised Somalia what the Carter Administration termed defensive weapons. The nations of the region have made it clear to the Americans that there cannot be a meaningful distinction between defensive and offensive arms, particularly when they are put in the hands of a military regime whose ideology is expansionistic. Towards the end of the Carter Administration, it appeared as if the arguments of these nations were beginning to make a dent in the American policy-making process since some of the Congressional committees handling African policy appeared to be sceptical about the sale of arms to Somalia.

Now that Ronald Reagan has been elected President and the Republican Party will control the US Congress, as well as its Africa policy committees, there is going to be much more pressure to give Somalia arms and one is no longer sure that even the Carter Administration's caveat of defensive arms will hold.

The Kissinger trip to Somalia was billed as a surprise visit, but this should not fool anybody. Kissinger is one of Reagan's major advisers on foreign policy and it is clear he has been travelling to hand over messages that the President-elect wants him to give. Significantly also, one must note that Somali President Siad Barre was interviewed on a national television network in the United States around the same time as Kissinger was to pay his surprise visit. In the interview, Barre criticised the Carter Administration for dragging its feet on the military aid. Thus, clearly, Barre and the incoming American Administration have embarked on the road to reinforce their relations,

with particular emphasis on the military aid. As Kissinger put it, there is need for a military balance in the region.

When Kissinger returned to Egypt to continue with his scheduled itinerary, he and Egyptian Vice-President Hosni Mubarak, as well as Defence Minister Badawy, revealed that Egypt has supplied Somalia with arms including tanks, though these claims were later denied by the Egyptian Embassy in Nairobi.

If it turns out to be true that the United States is using Egypt to supply arms to Somalia so as to stay within the Congressional strictures of "defensive arms", then US policy will be contributing to the destabilisation of the region. This, too, is not the route to a balance of power. The reasons are simple. A balance of power must be based on a conception of nation States who fundamentally accept that the States in a region should exist. Furthermore, the States must respect the territorial integrity of each other. Finally, they must accept that issues will be settled by negotiation. If States in a region accept these basic fundamentals then they can begin to agree on how they interact in the region.

It is clear that Kissinger and, by extension, President-elect Reagan, whom he is speaking for, is only concerned with having client States which will have an assigned role in America's global strategy. They are not supposed to be part of viable regional systems which might be evolved in spite of American or Russian global machinations. To view the nations of this region in this perspective is not only naive, to say the least, but is also guaranteed to deny the evolution of a peaceful regional pattern of dealings which are the clear objective of the Governments of Kenya and Ethiopia who are victims of Somali aggression.

The incoming American Administration will be ill-advised merely to see the Horn as an area of Russian domination which must be changed by beefing up the Somali military machine. It was similar arrogance on the part of American policy planners — Kissinger included — that led to disasters like Vietnam in the past. Such an approach to the problems of the Horn will lead to much more serious instability.

MOMBASA EXPECTING UGANDAN COFFEE SHIPMENTS FOR EXPORT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 3 Jan 81 p 9

[Text]

MOMBASA port will have a busy time this week when Uganda's coffee arrives there for export.

And Kenya Port Authority managing director J. D. Mturi has said the port was capable of coping with export from Uganda.

Saying the port had handled little traffic from Uganda in recent years, Mr. Mturi said: "We are fully prepared to handle increased traffic from our neighbours."

Reports said 30 Kenatco vehicles were expected to arrive in Mombasa with

Uganda coffee.

The reports said over 20 Kenatco trucks were early this week waiting at the border to cross into Kenya with an estimated 400 tons of coffee.

The reports added that more trucks were being moved to the border with more Uganda coffee.

It is understood that the sudden flow of Uganda coffee through the port follows the recent high-powered Ugandan delegation to Kenya, led by Prime Minister Otumbo Ajimadi.

Shipping sources attributed the recent drop in business at the

port to the Kenya Government's tightening of imports.

Shippers in Mombasa are, however, optimistic that business would again boom when Uganda imports begin to flow again.

CSO: 4420

SOVIET ENVOY CALLS FOR CLOSER LIBERIA-USSR RELATIONS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 16 Jan 81 pp 1,6

[Excerpt]

The Russian Ambassador to Liberia, Mr. Anatoly A. Oulanov, has stressed conditions under which Liberia-Soviet relations could be further strengthened for meaningful future cooperation.

He said the first step for future cooperation is to make every effort to eliminate the distrust of each other which "unfortunately, still takes place in a way."

Ambassador Oulanov was speaking at his residence in Congo Town, Monrovia, on Wednesday evening where he tendered a reception marking the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Liberia and Soviet Union.

He said "We have to build up our relations with firm conviction that all of our intentions will be taken as a sincere and open-hearted desire to solve this or that question, this or that problem."

"No extraneous influence," the Ambassador stressed, "must affect our activities as distrust in any form will not be able to give effective results."

He said at this time of their relations, both countries should expose and criticize constantly all those who directly or indirectly, want to undermine the rapidly developing friendship and co-operation between the two nations.

On existing and future co-operation between Liberia and Russia, Ambassador Oulanov revealed that in addition to \$110,000 worth of medicine and medical supplies which his government gave Liberia since April 12, about 40 young Liberians are currently studying in the USSR under the Soviet scholarship programme.

Responding, Foreign Minister G. Baccus Matthews thanked Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko for his message of continued friendship sent him on this occasion.

He said the recent signing of the air traffic agreement between Moscow and Monrovia, and the presence of a Soviet fishing research vessel in the Liberian waters were indications that the relations between both nations have been further strengthened.

The reception was attended by several government officials, including Defense Minister Samuel Pearson, Deputy Foreign Minister Sylvester Jarrett and Deputy Cultural Minister Bai T. Moore, among others.

SOLDIERS IN CONFISCATED HOUSES TO BE CHARGED RENT

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 12 Jan 81 pp 1,6

[Report by Sam Johnson]

[Text]

The Bureau of Re-acquisition, responsible for confiscated properties, is making procedural moves to get soldiers living in confiscated houses to pay rent.

According to the Bureau Deputy Director, J. Yanqui Zaza, the first list of some 60 soldiers, ranging in rank from Private to General, have been forwarded to the Ministry of Defense for appropriate action.

It is not definitely known what stance the Defense Ministry would take.

It was however hinted at the Bureau that the necessary steps could include the cancellation of housing allowances and the deduction of certain fees from the paychecks of those not receiving allowance.

Army Commanding General Thomas G. Quiwonkpa, who is PRC Chairman on confiscated

properties, had in a press statement last October sternly warned that "rigid discipline would be imposed on any military personnel illegally occupying any of the confiscated houses."

General Quiwonkpa had at that time noted that the committee was aware that some soldiers were in the habit of occupying confiscated houses illegally and added that rent from those houses were needed to boost the economy.

Reports from the Re-acquisition Bureau have revealed that of the 301 residential and commercial houses under the Bureau, about 56 are occupied by soldiers.

The reports also revealed that out of the total number, 57 are being occupied by civilians who have not made any rental payment.

LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY URGED TO EXPAND LOCAL COVERAGE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 16 Jan 81 p 8

[Excerpt]

The PRC Chairman on Information, Captain Joseph K. Sampson has called on the Liberia News Agency to exert more efforts in its news coverage, particularly in the rural areas to ensure effective collection and dissemination of information to the Liberian people.

He said LINA correspondents in various political sub-division of the country must expand their gathering of news from the cities to the villages and hamlets where the rural masses live.

Chairman Sampson was speaking on Wednesday when he and his co-chairman on information committee, Captain Abraham B. Kollie, called on Minister Gabriel Q. Nimely for briefing on the activities of his ministry.

Captain Sampson urged the correspondents to report about activities of the "low people" and bring their views and problems to the attention of government.

Speaking about the cultural wing of the ministry, Captain Sampson said it was necessary to revitalize it to promote the nation's cultural heritage.

Captain Sampson suggested that authorities in the cultural wing go out to the various parts of the country and recruit potential artists to preserve the culture of Liberia.

He said the Information Ministry could embark on the long range program for artists to perform in various political sub-divisions to generate funds for the ministry.

He later thanked Minister Nimely and his staff for their efforts to improve the ministry.

He promised to open an effective line of communication between his committee and the ministry to project the image of the revolution both at home and abroad.

MONROVIA FREEPORT REVENUES SET RECORD IN DECEMBER 1980

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 15 Jan 81 pp 1,6

[Text]

A RECORD amount of \$8 million in revenues was collected last month by the Bureau of Customs and Excise at the Freeport of Monrovia.

This is the highest amount ever collected in the form of customs duties at the Freeport, the Bureau's Wharfinger, Mr. Cooper W. Kruah, disclosed in an interview on Tuesday.

He said after April 12 revolution, revenue collection dropped by more than 50 per cent, but as soon as the situation became normal, the collections increased considerably with the arrival of 70 to 75 vessels at the Freeport per month.

Mr. Kruah said the increase in revenue collections was a clear manifestation of the

kind of leadership at the Bureau, coupled with the employees' realization of their responsibilities.

Speaking to the 72 employees of his Division during a recent meeting with them, Mr. Kruah, aged 28, told them to begin this new year with a renewal sense of dedication and commitment.

He said this was necessary because the success of the Liberian revolution rest on all patriotic Liberians, and as such, "to see meaningful changes taking place in Liberia, we must roll our sleeves and contribute our quota to this cause."

He pointed out that dedication and com-

mitment to duties in this revolutionary era should not be used as one of those many slogans which have made many Liberians to be speakers with action.

Mr. Kruah commended the new Commissioner of Customs for the kind interest he has shown in the employees of the Bureau, noting that "when jobs are done under a better atmosphere, the productivity of the workforce is bound to increase."

"We should therefore begin this new year with double effort, so that together we can come out with a maximum revenue collections ever in the history of the Customs Bureau as our contribution to Liberia's economic imbalance," he told the workers.

BRIEFS

REGIONAL STUDY OF PORTS--Sir William Halcrow & Partners have been appointed by the National Port Authority of Liberia to carry out a regional study for the South East Ports of that country. The work will include economic and engineering investigations of the ports, together with trade, agriculture, industry and land transport in the region and Halcrow will advise on the course of development over the next 20 years. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 19 Jan 81 p 123]

DOE'S WARNING TO FOREIGNERS--The Head of State, Master Sergeant Samuel Doe, has warned foreign nationals that they will be deported if they interfere in the internal affairs of Liberia's neighbours. He mentioned no one group by name. Master Sgt. Doe, in a statement carried by the Liberian News Agency, said: "The government would spare no efforts in tracking down such elements". LINA said the statement followed recent reports indicating that certain foreign residents wanted to use Liberia as "a breeding ground for subversive acts against neighbouring states". Foreign Minister Gabriel Baccus Matthews, addressing foreign diplomats at the start of the year, said "the government of Liberia will not permit the use of its territory as a base or sanctuary for subversive activities against any state be it near or far..." We entertain the hope that this commitment on our part is deserving reciprocity", he added. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 19 Jan 81 pp 141-142]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

PORTUGAL TO INVITE FOREIGN MINISTER--The Portuguese Foreign Ministry announced today that an invitation to visit Portugal is shortly to be extended to Mozambique Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano. A note from the Foreign Ministry says that the Portuguese authorities have already conveyed the hope to the Mozambique minister that the visit will take place. The note also said that consultations over the most appropriate date for Chissano's trip are currently under way. It should be noted that a breakthrough in Portugal-Mozambique relations under the Sixth Constitutional Government was followed by growing contacts between the two countries after late Prime Minister Sa Carneiro declared that as far as Portugal is concerned all pending contentious economic and financial issues inherited from the colonial days had been settled. [Text] [LD292104 Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1900 GMT 29 Jan 81]

CSO: 4401

EDITOR SEES POSITIVE RESULTS OF GENEVA CONFERENCE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 Jan 81 pp 6-7

[Text] In this article ADVERTISER editor Leon Kok analyses the outcome of the conference in Geneva and the likely repercussion that will follow. The writer, who has been covering events in Geneva during the past 10 days, has drawn his conclusions primarily from discussions during the past two days with representatives of the various political parties, officials of the UN and members of the Western Five and Frontline States.

THE GENEVA conference on SWA is now behind us.

The build up to it goes back two months, many observers having seen it as a make or break meeting on the SWA issue.

Two questions arise:

- was the conference a success?
- and where do we go from here?

Many observers believe that the conference was stillborn, others believe that a golden opportunity for an amicable settlement has been lost and then there are those who believe that considerable progress was made.

There is perhaps an element of truth in all these points of view and each requires a certain scrutiny.

DIFFERENT

The conference was perhaps stillborn in that in that the internal parties and Swapo were brought to Geneva under different pretences and in the sincere hope that common ground could be found.

The internal parties came to discuss the question of UN impartiality while Swapo came to discuss the practical implementation of Resolution 435 and to sign a ceasefire agreement.

Both sides stuck to their guns and declined to deviate from their purpose and the UN's hope that common ground might be found during the informal discussions never materialised.

The hope itself was a calculated risk that did not come off.

Added to these points is that SA does not feel seriously threatened by external pressure, the ruling DTA in SWA does not regard itself ready for an election at this point in time, the DTA is reluctant to risk an election in which Swapo could come to power and the question of status of the internal parties got the conference off to a disastrous start.

Significantly, the DTA has made it abundantly clear in UN circles that it is in business to win an election, not to gam-

ble with what it believes is the country's future. Interests are at stake, not only principles.

NO GUARANTEE

Mudge summed it up this way: "The people of Namibia are being asked by the international community to participate in an election which might well lead to the determination of the democratic system in our country and to the end of our civil, political and economic rights. This is not an election as in Western Europe or North America where basic rights are guaranteed indefinitely and whatever the outcome. What is at stake in Namibia is the continuation of the human and political rights which the Western Five demand for themselves and profess so vociferously to support."

Turning to the question of status at the conference, Mudge had this to say: "Our opponents in the proposed election would clearly like to keep us nameless, faceless and especially voiceless non-persons, and the UN was only

with difficulty persuaded to take another view.

"Moreover," he added, "the indignity was imposed on us, much against our will, of having to attend the conference as part of the delegation headed by the AG instead of in our own right."

The atmosphere at the conference was made no better by the Chairman, Mr Brian Urquhart continuing to be vague in his labelling of the internal parties, by Swapo declining to talk directly to the internal parties during the plenary sessions and by Swapo refusing to give up its claim to being the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia.

Having argued that, it has to be conceded that yet another chance has been lost in achieving an amicable settlement in SWA.

The other opportunity that was lost was in early 1979 when UNTAG and Swapo failed to turn up for the election as it was then scheduled, introducing various deviations to the original plan and which

were naturally rejected by the SA Government.

Swapo, it has to be admitted, couldn't have been more reasonable than it was in Geneva: it was ready to sign a ceasefire agreement on the spot and accept the immediate deployment of UNTAG in SWA.

The UN furthermore was prepared to grant the DTA a package which apparently would have allayed all fears of UN partiality that the DTA raised at the conference, the condition being that SA agreed to a ceasefire date and the immediate implementation thereafter of Resolution 435.

The DTA however was reluctant to bide its confidence in the UN and Western Five has clearly taken a knock during the past two years.

Turning to the positive side of the conference, Mudge reckons that much has been achieved, despite his criticism of the agenda, the handling of the conference and the delegations having had to wait around in hotel rooms for days on end.

Firstly, the recognition of the internal parties has been up-graded, even if their status is still not on a par with Swapo's.

Secondly, the UN and Western Five have surely come to realise that the DTA has a mind of its own and it is not prepared to be pushed around or be forced into political suicide.

Other plus points, as the DTA perhaps sees the situation, is that the conference has given it the opportunity to put its case to the UN and the world media directly, the conference has provided its leaders with greater experience in international dealing and they have had the opportunity to meet eyeball to eyeball the representatives of the Western Five, Frontline States and the OAU.

Where do we go from here?

435 WILL SURVIVE

I believe that Resolution 435 will survive.

Swapo believes that its road to victory is either along the military road or via Resolution 435 while the SA Government and the internal parties would be reluctant to turn their backs on the UN for fear of the repercussions.

Indeed, rejection by the SA Government and the internal parties of Resolution 435 would precipitate sanctions and an escalation of the war while the number of options open to it would be diminished.

The DTA, I would argue, sees the process as the end of the beginning rather than the beginning of the end, and as such regards itself as having thrown the ball back into the court of the UN and the Western Five: for the UN to now demonstrate it's self-acclaimed impartiality.

It would be silly for the UN, I would suggest, to turn down this challenge and it would

also be unwise of the Western Five to their initiative slip.

DOLDRUMS

The Namibian issue has risen from the doldrums before and there is no reason why it shouldn't do so again.

It is said that Swapo and the Frontline States have indicated in Geneva this week that increased pressure would now be exerted on SA, and while this may have a verbal form, it is unlikely to be any more than that.

I would submit that my views correspond strongly with those of Mr Urquhart who remarked in the closing stages of the conference that it would be best for the UN process to go on.

SIGNIFICANT

"After consultations", he said, "I believe it would be wise to adjourn this meeting." The significance is that Mr Urquhart did not call for the meeting to be concluded.

Shortly after Mr Urquhart said "although it has not proved possible here to secure agreement on a ceasefire date and on the commencement of the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435, the UN will not relax its efforts to ensure for the people of Namibia their right to self-determination and independence through free and fair elections under UN supervision and control."

LEADERS COMMENT ON OUTCOME OF GENEVA CONFERENCE

Territorial AG Danie Hough

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Jan 81 p 3

[Text]

WINDHOEK: South Africa and the internal parties in SWA would have to re-evaluate the entire situation on the Territory after what had happened at the Geneva pre implementation conference. Mr Danie Hough, AG of the Territory said in Windhoek yesterday.

Mr Hough, the leader of the SWA delegation in Geneva, said at a Press conference he would soon report back to the SA Government.

"I personally feel there should now be a total re-evaluation in the light of what has happened at the conference," Mr Hough said.

"There will certainly have to be some deep thinking on the part of the South African Government and it will be a good thing if the internal parties are again consulted."

"We will have to re-evaluate what our attitude towards Resolution 435 is."

"I cannot say more, but I personally think we are entering a period in which there will have to be a total re-evaluation process."

Asked if there was a move

away from the Resolution, Mr Hough said he could not spell out the next step, because he was not sure what it would be.

The SA Government regarded Resolution 435 as "still alive".

But the last word at the pre-implementation conference had been that it was premature to discuss the implementation of the Resolution further until such time as the obstacles of trust and confidence had been overcome.

Replying to a question, he said there were no plans to scale down the SWA Council of Ministers or the National Assembly.

He had emphasised the importance of these elected bodies during the Geneva Conference, he said.

The UN had, at no stage, said for the record that it was prepared to do to meet the demands of the DTA and other parties to create equality between them and Swapo.

Asked how seriously he viewed the Swapo threat to escalate military activities in SWA, Mr Hough said one should never ignore somebody who threatened one.

"But I am not at all worried," he said. — Sapa

DTA Official Ben Africa

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Jan 81 p 7

[Text]

WINDHOEK: The UN settlement plan for SWA could not be implemented without a go-ahead from the territories' internal parties, the Vice-President of the ruling DTA, Dr Ben Africa, said in Windhoek on Friday.

Speaking to newsmen on his return from the pre-implementation conference in Geneva, he said that as a ruling party the support of the DTA would particularly have to be sought before agreement could be reached.

And for the UN to gain the internal party's support for the implementation of security Council Resolution 435, the world body would have to clearly demonstrate its impartiality and prove itself a fair and just arbiter, he added.

This, he said, was the next logical step in international efforts to bring SWA to nationhood.

Dr Africa, who is also a member of the SWA Ministers Council, said the DTA regarded the Geneva Conference as a success because the party had, for the first time been given an international forum from which to present its case to the rest of the world.

Dr Africa was accompanied home by seven other members of the Ministers' Council.

One of the members, Mr Tara Imbili, said he had had private discussions with certain Swapo delegates to the talks and they had intimated that they wished to return in peace to SWA.

"But they fear for their lives because of avowed reprisals by Swapo, that they haven't returned home yet.

Sapa

CSO: 4420

DTA DELEGATE IN GENEVA VOWS CONTINUED FIGHT AGAINST SWAPO

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Jan 81 p 1

[Text]

THE DTA is hellbent on beating Swapo at the ballot box or in the battlefield as Swapo knows it.

This was told straight to Swapo's face in Geneva during the weekend by leading DTA delegate, Mr Katuure Kaura during a plenary session of the all party conference.

"We are prepared to fight those limps, lackeys and

running dogs of the Kremlin and beat them at their own game," he said.

"We are going to repair those waterpipes which take water to the village where Mr Nujoma's mother lives, blown up by Swapo gangsters.

"This organisation to which authenticity is given (by the UN), has killed more innocent Owambo and Herero women, children and male civilians in

both Owambo and Kaokoland through the indiscriminate laying of mines than South African troops or even our own Namibian combatants.

"These limps do all this with the blessing of the UN and its funds.

"However, we are going to fight until a free and equitable dispensation is brought about in Namibia and the establishment of a just and stable non

racial society.

Mr Kaura said earlier in his speech that the DTA had come to Geneva "as part of the 'multi-parties' of Namibia to participate in a multi party conference and if that is not the case, we are sorry.

"But then we would also like to go on record that as far as we are concerned, Resolution 435 is dead, because we can't find a fair judge."

CS01 4420

CANU SEEKS TALKS WITH PRETORIA ON CAPRIVI INDEPENDENCE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 Jan 81 p 5

[Text]

(1) NEVA: The breakaway Caprivi African National Union (CANU) last night said it would negotiate with Pretoria on independence for the Caprivi.

CANU, which had for many years been part of Swapo, broke away recently when the Caprivi Vice President of Swapo, Mr Mishake Muyongo, was ousted from Swapo.

"As far as South Africa is concerned, our stand is clear. She is the colonial power," the statement said. "We wish to make it understood, therefore, that we reserve the right to negotiate with her (South Africa) if need be to bring about true and genuine independence for Herge (Caprivi)." CANU said in a statement at the UN Building in Geneva.

CANU does not regard the Caprivi as part of SWA.

CANU said it had reserva-

tions about SA's participation in the pre-implementation conference because Pretoria had "forced" internal parties to take part in the conference under its umbrella.

The organisation also accused the UN of partiality to Swapo.

This had made it difficult for CANU, which was not part of the SWA delegation, to make a contribution to the conference.

"We of CANU strongly support the ideals of Pan Africanism," the statement said.

CANU strongly criticised Swapo, saying CANU supporters were being held in camps of "fighting for Swapo on the battlefield against their will."

"On the question of unity, we wish to emphatically make it clear that we leave doors open," the statement said.

ARTICLE DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT OF MANPOWER RESOURCES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 9 Jan 81 pp 12-13

[Article by David Pieters]

[Text]

THE MOST immediate task facing the national leaders, is the transformation of the SWA people as whole into a human manpower resource that can be harnessed for socio-economic development of the Territory.

Before the realisation of the Territory's full manpower resources can be effectively made possible, certain existing problem-areas in the socio-economy would have to be neutralised.

These problems are:

- the open-ended structure of our economy which is characterised by the export of unprocessed raw materials, and the import of even the most basic commodities;
- an expanding inflation rate exacerbated by growing demands for higher wages without any significant increase in productivity levels;
- a growing number of unemployed active job-seekers;
- a vast preponderance of peasants who are either wholly or partially involved in the subsistence sector or who draw irregular earnings from the cash economy, and who are as a result trapped in the

vicious circle of poverty - ignorance - low productivity - low wages.

At best, a planned piecemeal policy of import substitution and gradualised local processing of raw materials can be aimed for - for which we lack the adequate manpower resources - so back to square one.

● In the Department of National Education - which includes Tertiary Education, 477 of the students out of a total of 576 - 83 percent - currently enrolled, are enrolled in courses which are not directly productive in the economic sense of the term.

These courses include, standard 10 subjects, community development programmes, public administration, medical technology and still 8 subjects.

On the other side, courses being conducted for the remaining 99 students have economic muscle and these include secretarial courses, administration and trade, engineering and NTC up till the third level.

In both types of courses, the emphasis is solely on formal training and certification and for the student numbers revealed, the department does not indicate how many belong

to a particular population group.

Taken together, these two items could lead one quite reasonably to conclude that what is probably happening is that White civil servants and administrative personnel in the private sector who are enrolled in these courses, are presently being formally upgraded, thereby enabling them to occupy higher positions in the labour hierarchy.

That only 233 Black and Coloured matriculants were produced by the Territory's schools in 1977 supports this contention significantly, since within a training system which places a high premium on formal certification as entrance requirements, there are obviously very few non-Whites who make the grade on diploma and professional course entrance requirements.

This does not denigrate the Department of National and Tertiary Education's current programme in the least, given the historical factors inherited from Bantustan Education policy.

However, in terms of meeting immediate productivity demands in the economic system itself, a less conventional and formal policy of education and training is surely called for.

● The Department of Posts and Telecommunications has achieved a great deal in the field of providing training for Black and Brown population groups.

From a total of 49 of these students enrolled in various technical and administrative courses in 1975, to 195 at present, considerable progress is evident.

One should not lose sight of the fact, however, that once employed, these persons' salaries will constitute the running costs of a branch of the tertiary public sector, which is essentially non-productive.

Despite the fact that the Department of Posts and Telegraphs provides an essential service to the economic system, it is not operated along profit-oriented lines, but is in fact subsidised by the private sector through company and income tax.

● The SAR in SWA had so far trained some 500 Black and Coloured personnel in various occupations - clerical, skilled, semi-skilled and supervisory, in administrative as well as technical fields.

In addition, a start was made this year with the first intake of Coloured artisan apprentices. This is the closest

that present manpower training programmes approximate to the provision of fully-fledged technicians that could be of benefit to the domestication of the engineering sector.

Here again, a need exists for deviating from conventional formal educational criteria in the selection of recruits.

Aptitude tests that are currently being used by the SAR for the screening of entrants to the artisan courses, are resulting in the large-scale disqualification of Black applicants.

This is quite correctly explained in terms of their non-industrial environment in the subsistence sector. Aptitudes naturally reflect one's social and cultural environment. But how is that government ever going to be transformed into one approximating a modern technical society as experienced by the Whites and Coloureds?

This transformation implies industrial and commercial growth and development, with which the involvement of the Black people themselves is necessary in the first place.

INNOVATION

If less emphasis was placed on a Black person's formal abilities as measured by conventional psychometric standards in selecting that person for technical training and more emphasis was placed on his immediate and existing work-environment, the selection of larger numbers of suitable candidates from the shop floor could result.

On this level, the piecemeal transmission of graded skills on a higher level of practical participation in the production process itself, provides an unexplored avenue of job-advancement.

Obviously, such practical oriented training cannot be complete without parallel training on a formal level and literacy education, but these programmes must be directly

geared to the practical training being conducted on the shop floor.

Evening adult education programmes, whether in the form of literacy classes or occupational training should run parallel with a person's working experience on a day-to-day basis, at least as far as the vast majority of the labour force is concerned. This is necessary precisely because of the generally low level of standard education on which the bulk of adult working Blacks find themselves today.

THE PUBLIC SECTOR'S ROLE

It is quite understandable that the public sector is prone to tackling education and training on a formal and practically unrelated manner, in view of the State's functional distance from the real economy.

State contribution should therefore be considered as background to in-service programmes and as preparation to actual productive involvement of new workers.

It cannot be expected of the Government to contribute to the nation's manpower training outside the field of school education and its looking after its own labour requirements in the various departments — both civil and tertiary.

On the other side of the political spectrum, the Lusaka Institute for Namibia and its allied facilities administered by Swapo, is contributing on a similar level.

Here too, the emphasis is on the training of public administrators and civil servants. It is of course unrealistic to expect any measure of co-ordination between the Institute and the status quo in Windhoek in the construction of a state machine for an independent SWA and in preparing locals to man that machine.

Despite the obvious observation that the Lusaka Institute probably provided the

initiating stimulus for getting a similar programme off the ground by the SA Authorities inside SWA, there are remarkable similarities between the two opposing infant governments.

Besides turning out cadres of civil servants and bureaucrats, on both sides of the border, each camp is preoccupied with the formulation of its respective ideological line.

Neither are in a position to get real economic development going on the ground now or later.

Similarly, on the military front, reference is made to the active role being played both by the SA armed forces as well as PLAN, Swapo's military wing, in their involvement with the socio-economic betterment of the people in the northern regions.

Neither strategies appear to be making any impact on the GDP however. Both, could be argued, constitute little else than radical variations of Job's comfort.

Furthermore, the bursary schemes that operate on either side of the border are both future oriented, the one promising to reinforce the SA connection, the other, the European one.

As far as the country's future needs for a managerial contingent is concerned, both will more than likely be put to later use.

It is necessary to point out, however, that productivity takes place on the floor and in the field, and an urgent need for that exists now.

THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Upon examination, the private sector can be seen to have an entirely different approach to manpower training.

In this field it is the mines with their superior capital and infrastructural resources that are doing the most.

At TCL, CDM and Rössing Uranium, we find that each

of these mines have training facilities in all spheres of labour — technical and administrative — for their existing personnel.

In addition to these facilities, these firms have bursary schemes for their personnel, that enable suitable candidates to further themselves at company expense and in some cases with study leave and full remuneration.

CDM's Technical Training College at Ongwediwa and Rössing Foundation's Adult Education Centre, are examples where the mining houses have extended their training programmes beyond the working environment onto the economic sector as a whole.

The operative philosophy of the Rössing Foundation is that adult education has a key role to play in the socio-economic advancement of the country and its people. It is the contention that the practical upgrading of the existing labour force, no matter in what sector of the economy, constitutes the prime manpower material at the present time, irrespective of the formal educational qualifications held.

Courses are structured in such a way that the absence of formal school education, and inadequacies of language proficiency are taken into account. Courses are deliberately directed at a low level of education and understanding, enabling the students to use the practical skills they have acquired on the job, and to build onto these, thereby extending their immediate performance capabilities in a practical, tangible manner.

Implicit in this educational philosophy is the realisation that the creation of new skills, without immediate prospects for their utilisation in an underdeveloped economy, will lead to frustration and the revolution of rising expectations for which the employ-

ment avenues simply do not as yet exist.

BUSINESS CHAMBERS

SWA possesses a formidable battery of business chambers and organisations which could gear themselves to the implementation of practical adult training schemes. No-one is in a better position to do so than themselves.

The Namibia Chamber of Commerce and Industry has recently demonstrated this by organising a needlework course in collaboration with the Rössing Education Centre in Windhoek.

This course was attended by a number of women from Usab in Karibib who, with their existing sewing skills, were enabled to develop along more professional lines.

The women of Karibib are now in the position where they are back in their home town, producing saleable commodities and are in the process of actively building their own business in all its functions: production, marketing and administration.

This example brings to mind the whole sphere of informal 'backyard' economy that is continuously being conducted in every suburb in the country — White and Black.

Carpenters, joiners, panel-beaters, painters, dressmakers, mechanics — the list is endless — are all engaged in the provision of economic services on an informal level.

These mini-enterprises are unlicensed, unregistered and conducted on residential premises without business rights.

Organised business should investigate this unused sector in our domestic economy and assist these people in their efforts to develop themselves into fully fledged enterprise through consultation in the legal, financial and infrastructural spheres, instead of regarding them as a hindrance or as sources of possible competition.

In developing this unacknowledged sector, one is extending the field of employment opportunities and manpower training in a manner that would yield short-term, tangible results.

LANDMINE EXPLOSIONS INJURE ANOTHER 17 CIVILIANS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Jan 81 p 3

[Text]

WINDHOEK: Another 17 civilians have been injured in landmine explosions in SWA's operational area during the past two days - two of them while transporting the body of Owambo sub-headman to his funeral, the Secretary of the Owambo Administra-

tion, Mr C C Reinecke confirmed on Friday.

This brings to five the number of people who have been killed recently in mine blasts in the operational area, while a total of 19 have been injured, making it one of the worst periods in months.

Swapo, which is waging a guerrilla war in northern SWA, last week threatened to

intensify its terrorist onslaught against the Territory after the abortive Geneva Conference, which was aimed at resolving the SWA independence dispute.

Political observers expressed fears that the marxist-backed guerrilla organisation might have already stepped up its campaign to oust South African forces from the Territory.

Most of the mines, however, are believed to have been planted some time ago.

Mr Reinecke told Sapa it was a miracle that more people had not died in landmine blasts last week.

He cited one particular incident on Thursday where 12 people had managed to escape mainly with only superficial injuries from a blast, saying that the sheer mass of the vehicle had probably saved their lives.

The incident occurred in central Owambo, where Swapo is known to be very active. Four of the people were seriously injured while the rest had only suffered light injuries, he said.

In another incident, three people were injured when their light-duty van detonated a landmine near Orenshi.

A further two people were injured in a mine blast near Omadindindi near the Angolan border earlier in the week while bearing the corpse of an Owambo sub-headman to his funeral, he added. - Sapa

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KANO CRISIS

Deputy Governor Blames Governor

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 1 Jan 81 p 2

[Text] **T**HE Deputy Governor of Kano State, Alhaji Ibrahim Farouk, has blamed the present disturbances in Kano on the governor's non-chalant attitude, and desire to do everything single-handedly.

Speaking at a news conference in Kano over the week-end, the deputy governor said that when the religious fanatics struck in October, the Governor wrote a letter to their leader, Alhaji Muhammadu Marwa, asking

him to leave Kano within two weeks or face the consequences.

The leader refused, and sent two emissaries to the Governor, who even dined with him, Alhaji Farouk said.

Alhaji Farouk stated: "Governor Rimi should have notified the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs or the appropriate authorities at the right time, but instead, he wanted to do everything by himself".

Protection Assured for Witnesses

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Jan 81 p 9

[Article by Clement Eluaka]

[Text] **T**IGHT security will be provided for individuals who would give evidence before the Kano Disturbance Tribunal.

The tribunal Chairman, Mr. Justice Anthony Akingolu, announced this in Lagos on Wednesday soon after members of the tribunal were sworn in by the Chief Justice of the Federation, Mr. Justice Alade Fatai-Williams.

He said "The tribunal hereby guarantees security for any person who may wish to appear before it by way of evidence in the tribunal's deliberations."

Justice Akingolu announced that the first sitting of the tribunal would be in Kano on January 22.

To this end, he said members of the public wishing to submit memoranda should do so within 10 days before the first sitting.

Memoranda would be entertained in any language, he said, and they would be received in Kano and Lagos, respectively.

Mr. Akingolu said that memoranda for Lagos should be addressed to the Secretary of the Tribunal, care the Secretary to the Federal Government, Lagos.

The address for those to be sent to Kano would be announced shortly, he added.

Justice Akingolu made it clear that the inquiry would be held in public.

However, he also ordered that there should be no further comments on the matter in the mass media as these could be prejudicial.

The tribunal members are Mr. Justice Anthony Akingolu (Chairman), Alhaji Ustas Younan Abdullahi, Chief Theophilus Agboke Fagbola and retired Colonel Datto Abubakar.

Sokoto Police Arrest 24

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Jan 81 p 9

[Text] Twenty four suspected disciples of the late Alhaji Muhammadu Marwa Maitatsine, the brain behind Kano disturbances have been arrested by the police in Sokoto State. [as published]

TWENTY four suspected disciples of the late Alhaji Muhammadu Marwa Matatane, the brain behind Kano disturbances have been arrested by the police in Sokoto State.

Briefing newsmen when Governor Muhammadu Kang'wa visited the police command, the state Commissioner of Police, Alhaji Salisu Zakari Daura, disclosed that a group of CID men mounted a successful operation which resulted in the arrest of the suspects at a place called Gidan Dawa.

He said the command had no doubt that the people, among whom were three children, were remnants of the Matatane gang.

Alhaji Salisu Daura said the suspects had resisted arrest but were quickly subdued by police.

The police commissioner stated that the suspects, now being interrogated, had revealed that they had a leader named Malam

Muhammadu who had gone to Kano and had not returned.

He said the 24 suspects would be taken to Kano whenever investigations were completed to enable them help the police in Kano with their investigations.

The commissioner appealed to people in the state to co-operate with the law enforcement agents and volunteer to give information.

Meanwhile, when the governor visited the CID Section where the suspects were gathered for observation, some of them claimed to come from either Gwandu, Illela Mahala as well as other areas of Sokoto State.

But there are those of them who came from Niger, Cameroon and other neighbouring countries.

The Assistant Commissioner of Police in charge of CID, Mr. S.A. Ayewura, showed the governor

some locally manufactured weapons seized from the suspects.

Asked who was their present leader in the absence of Malam Muhammadu, the suspects pointed to a wild and aggressive looking person relatively younger than a number of them.

The persons whose name were not disclosed, including those of the small children, maintained that they were Islamic Scholars.

Most of the questions asked were referred to the same man by the rest of the suspects, whom the police said put up a vicious resistance in an effort to avoid arrest.

The police explained that the disciples had developed the habits of poisoning their teeth in order to make their bites very deadly.

Investigations which could lead to the flushing out of more of them in hiding would continue throughout the state, the police said.

Shelter Provision for Victims

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Jan 81 p 13

[Text]

ABOUT one thousand persons displaced in the recent religious fanaticism riot in Kano are to be accommodated temporarily in the pilgrims transit camp.

The temporary accommodation would involve only 130 units at the camp since the mobile police detachment brought to Kano on special duties during the disturbances still occupies 70 units at the camp.

The Chairman of the Kano State Rehabilitation Committee, Alhaji Aminu Yusuf, who is also the Special Duties Commissioner, revealed that the committee in conjunction with the Federal Ministry of Housing and Environment would arrange accommodation at the pilgrims camp soon.

Alhaji Aminu Yusuf also revealed that his committee was recording an average of 175 declarations each day from victims of the riot. The list of destruction included houses, clothings, vehicles, animals, shops, money and other property.

He said that with the assistance of senior officials from the ministries of social welfare, youth and sports and land and survey, his office is conducting a comprehensive survey of the riot area in order to plan the necessary reconstruction.

Alhaji Aminu Yusuf disclosed that from the current phase of the riot survey, only 130 people were known to be in absolute distress. He said these would be promptly catered for.

The leader of the group, Alhaji Sharu Rawa appealed to the governor to set up a body to determine the number of foreigners living in the state illegally.

Meanwhile, the closing date for the submission of written memoranda to the Kano Disturbances Tribunal has been extended by two days.

An announcement from the venue for the submission of the memoranda, the Federal Information Centre in Kano said the extension was approved by the

secretary to the tribunal, Ambassador O.O. Adesola who was in Kano with two Federal Government officials assigned to receive memoranda on his behalf.

The original closing date was January 22.

The announcement also said individuals and organisations wishing to submit written memoranda to the tribunal could do so either in person or by post and in the language of their choice. The memoranda should however be in triplicate.

The memoranda should be addressed to the Secretary of the Kano Disturbances Tribunal in care of the Federal Information Centre, 23 Murtala Mohammed Way, P.M.B. 3132, Kano.

Those wishing to submit in person should take their names to the same place.

The statement which was issued by Malam A.A. Ahmadu, (Principal Information Officer), appealed to those wishing to submit memoranda to endeavour to meet the deadline.

PRESIDENT'S NEW YEAR ADDRESS SUMMARIZED

London WEST AFRICA in English 26 Jan 81 pp 195, 196

(Text)

In his New Year address to the Diplomatic Corps in Sierra Leone President Stevens entrusted the powers in Iran to facilitate the release of the hostages and other detained persons in Iran, if only for their own individual nakes as human beings who should be able to enjoy their own right as citizens of the world.

The President, speaking at the annual New Year party for the Diplomatic Corps, maintained that the very circumstances attendant on the seizure of these hapless persons and their continued detention can only be inimical to the mutuality of trust and confidence so indispensable for meaningful conduct of relationship between states.

President Stevens said 1980, in retrospect, had been of singular importance to Africa for it marked the accession to independence and statehood of Zimbabwe, and added the hope that Namibia will become independent this year.

Referring to the OAU summit and other international meetings in Freetown, President Stevens said that Sierra Leone has been trying, as best as possible, to contribute to the peaceful resolution of Africa's problems in a manner consistent with the interest and honour of Africa.

Having commended the individual co-operation between governments and Sierra Leone on bilateral basis, President Stevens expressed his disappointment at the congregation of sovereign states into blocs in the international arena on the level of multilateral diplomacy. "Such movements have a tendency to

harden our positions and make us a little more inflexible.

"It is this failure to achieve flexibility and compromise which I think might bedevil our progress in the global round of negotiations on economic and developmental matters," he went on.

He expressed the hope that at the next round of negotiations on economic co-operation scheduled to be held in New York early this year, the various governments from the developing countries would ensure that the spirit of co-operation, which has symbolised their bilateral relations, will be transmitted to international, multi-lateral diplomacy. President Stevens expressed satisfaction at relations with neighbouring countries and referred to the recent accession of Guinea to the Mano River Union.

Responding on behalf of his colleagues, Mr. Michael Morgan, who is British High Commissioner to Sierra Leone, said 1980 had been a particularly interesting year for diplomats accredited to Sierra Leone, as they had watched with close concern, growing to admiration, Sierra Leone's handling of the OAU. "Those among us who early in the past year had thought that Sierra Leone had bitten off more than she could chew were dramatically proved wrong by the successful completion of the necessary preparations and the efficient manner in which the conference was conducted."

Mr. Morgan also commended President Stevens for the responsible way in which he has been discharging the chairmanship of the OAU.

PRC CONSTRUCTED SUGARCANE MILL OPENED

London WEST AFRICA in English 26 Jan 81 p 196

{Text}

Sierra Leone has joined sugar producing countries with the opening of the Magbon Sugar Cane Mill at Kholida chiefdom near Magburaka in the Northern province.

Built by the Chinese through a loan from the government of the People's Republic of China, the Mill is expected to produce 3,000 tons of sugar annually. To ensure a steady flow of raw material to feed the Mill, a 1,000 acre cane sugar plantation has been established. President Stevens, in commissioning the new agro-based industry said that the Mill was in consonance with government's rural development policy aimed at increasing incomes and improving the living standards of people in the rural areas. He said 1,000 Sierra Leoneans have found gainful employment in the project since it was launched three years ago.

President Stevens said the annual output of sugar from the Mill will go a long way towards

meeting the nation's annual sugar requirements. This, he said, will save foreign exchange on importation of sugar and boost the activities of related industries in the country.

President Stevens paid tribute to the paramount chief and people of the area for their sacrifice in releasing valuable farm land and for giving the project their support.

The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr. Joe Jackson said that the 1,000 acre plantation is expected to yield 20,000 tons of cane sugar which is now ready for harvesting and processing. He said that one of the by-products from the Mill — molasses — will be processed further to produce alcohol. Another by-product — bagasse — will be used as manure and fuel.

The new Mill has a capacity of crushing 400 tons of cane sugar per day to produce granulated sugar. The subsidiary Mill is expected to produce 6,000 litres of alcohol per day.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

LIBERIAN TRAWLERS--Seventeen trawlers which were owned by the Continental Sea Food Company of Liberia which folded up recently have been bought by Sierra Fishing Company. This brings the number of trawlers recently acquired by the company to 23. Sierra Fishing Company is being headed by Jamil Sahid Mohamed as Managing Director. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 26 Jan 81 p 196]

SLLC SEMINAR--The Commissioner of Labour, Mr. E.E. Johnson, has warned that government, which is the largest employing authority in Sierra Leone, is fast approaching saturation point of its capacity to absorb job seekers. Mr. Johnson was delivering the keynote address at the formal opening of a three-day education seminar organised by the Sierra Leone Labour Congress (SLLC) in conjunction with the ICFTU at the Congress Hall in Freetown. Mr. Johnson spoke of shortages of manpower in skills like masonry, carpentry and plumbing and called for a change of attitude towards this type of job. He said that the agricultural sector has a large potential for generating employment and stressed that this sector would continue to be the principal sector of employment for the bulk of the population. The President of SLLC, Mr. I. Langley, spoke of the urgent need for co-operation in basic trade union education to equip trade union leaders to guide the rank and file who, he stressed, should be adequately informed about their rights and those of their employers. The Secretary General of SLLC, Mr. J.B. Kabia, also spoke of the importance of workers' educational programmes to enable workers to defend their rights as trade unionists. The representative of ICFTU, Mr. Bo Johnson, spoke about the need for international co-operation among trade union organisations. He said since trade unions in developing countries were affiliated to ICFTU, it is the responsibility of these trade unions to inform the industrialised nations about problems facing workers in their countries. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 26 Jan 81 p 196]

CSO: 4420

NEW REGIONAL SECRETARIES APPOINTED

LD041130 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1850 GMT 3 Feb 81 EA

[Text] Names of new district and regional secretaries have just been officially published. Eight-five secretaries completed a seminar at the police academy. The names of the secretaries and posts are as follows:

[Start of tape]

Col Mahmud 'Abd al-Rahman: secretary for north-west region.
 Lt Col Mahmud 'Abdi (Ran): secretary for Togdher region.
 Col Abokor Nur: secretary for Sanaag region.
 Lt Col (Hashim) Muhammad Guled: secretary for Bari region.
 Ahmad Muhammad Isaaq: secretary for Nogal region.
 Ahmad Sugule Hirsi: secretary for Mudugh region.
 Lt Col Ibrahim Muhammad Sharmarke: secretary for Galgudud region.
 Col Said Ali (Fadil): secretary for Hiran region.
 Ahmad Mahmud Farah: secretary for Bokol region.
 Col Muhammad 'Ali (?Hashim): secretary for Gedo region.
 Col Abshir Kahiye Farah: secretary for Bai region.
 Col Hasan Abshir Farah: secretary for Central Shebelle region.
 Col Sa'id Bileh: secretary for Lower Shebele region.
 Ahmad 'Abdi Said: secretary for Central Juba region.
 Col Muhammad Egey Elmi: secretary for Lower Juba region.

[End of tape]

The district secretaries have been appointed in accordance with the country's situation, which demands that first priority be given to issues connected with defense and security; mass mobilization and organization; social justice and production.

Addressing the secretaries, the Somali Democratic Republic president, Challe Muhammad Siad Barre, briefed them on their responsibilities and told them to be pioneers in inspiring the people to work and double production. He also advised them to exercise great patience in the performance of their duties.

CSO: 4407

NEW AMBASSADOR TO KUWAIT APPEALS FOR ARAB AID AND SUPPORT

Kuwait AL-SIYASH in Arabic 19 Dec 80 p 2

[Article by Khalil al-Wadi: "The New Somali Ambassador Affirms in a Press Conference Yesterday: 'We get Arab assistance funds but we hope for more because of the increasing number of refugees in Somalia and their great human plight.'"]

[Text] We consider the joint communique issued by Ethiopia and Kenya to be tantamount to a declaration of war. There are no military bases in Somalia. We support the right to self-determination for the people of Eritrea and Western Somalia (Ogaden).

Yesterday morning in his office the new ambassador of the Republic of Somalia, Ali Hajj Hashi held a press conference in which he discussed dimensions of Ethiopian policy that that regime pursues there to the harm of Somalia.

He said: "This policy is well-known and it serves a certain strategy. Hence we do not find it strange that the Kenyan position is derived from it and is easily steered by the Ethiopians, because it serves the strategic interests which are not necessarily consistent with their essential natural interests. This creates disturbances and instability everywhere."

The ambassador added:

"I recently acquired the joint communique announced by Kenya and Ethiopia that is tantamount to a declaration of war on Somalia. And after a thorough study of the text of the communique he noted a number of key points from it:

1. The general mobilization of the Somali people to defend the survival of the country, self-sacrifice for the sake of Somali lands.
2. Every Somali must be prepared to enlist in the armed forces so as to be able to defend the homeland with body and soul should necessity call for that.
3. The Somali citizen must direct all his material and physical powers to the defense of his country.

The Somali ambassador clarified the reason why his country must embark on such a course:

"The joint communique comes at a time just after Mengistu's visit to the Soviet Union where military and political decisions were made that are hostile to Somalia.

Just recently Ethiopia has begun making air raids on Somali territory. These brazen attacks aim at hurting Somalia's existence by creating what will lead to a serious crisis that drives an influx of refugees to Somalia, a flow whose numbers increase every day. These refugees comprise a huge burden on the Somali economy considering that we are compelled to direct funds specially set aside from the national budget for our own development to spend instead on refugee relief. There are nearly 2 million refugees now and of those who live in camps there are 85,000 while the remainder live in various parts of the country.

"Somalia wants to inform the world that Ethiopia and its allies are the source of tensions and instability in this region. It is possible that this condition is caused by the hostilities launched by Ethiopia and its allies against Somalia. In addition there are now foreign military forces found in the region numbering almost 22,000, most of them from Cuba. And since the example of this foreign presence prevents a peaceful solution in the region we want to attract the attention of Ethiopia and Kenya and their allies to the fact that it is not possible under any circumstances to make Somalia abandon its just cause which you can see is tied basically to just principles--principles that Somalia believes in are under threat of incursions against the national territory. Somalia will continue to give full support and endorsement to all the peoples who fight for their liberty. It will guarantee their independence as for example the independence and the realization of all the rights of the Palestinians, Eritreans, and the people of Western Somalia."

The Somali ambassador affirmed that their Arab brothers have granted every possible assistance to their Somali brothers for this regional crisis. He added that Somalia is forced to seek this aid. He also affirmed that the Republic of Somalia does not oppose and will in fact share in finding a peaceful solution that will look after the rights of the peoples of the region. The ambassador denied the presence of either foreign troops or military bases, however he said: "There is a ratified agreement between the U.S. and Somalia for military and economic cooperation, but this will not at any event include the establishment of military bases because of this country's attitude to this kind of military presence, and (because) of Somalia's support for these helpless people is to solve their problems without obvious foreign intervention..."

AL-SIYASAH asked the Somali ambassador about the dimensions of the refugee problem within Somalia, and what ideas Somali officials have for their solution. He answered:

"The number of refugees in Somalia increases daily by approximately 2 to 3,000 refugees. And since the more aggravated our problems with Ethiopia become and the more bombings they conduct in the region, the more we are forced to receive swarms of refugees who are leaving their villages, possessions, and herds. They expose themselves to great bodily dangers to come to Somalia whether they come on foot or on camel-back. Some very old people arrive virtually crawling and in miserable condition. Ethiopia has been subjecting these peoples to inhuman practices in order to move these peoples (of the Ogaden) and replace them with Mohras and Ethiopians. One of these inhuman practices has been the poisoning of wells, or the spraying of livestock with chemical-dusting planes. These are methods designed by the Soviet administration for its previous experience with this kind of

problem, and it used them on armed bands operating within the Soviet Union. Naturally the Somali economy is not capable of supplying the needed assistance to the likes of this huge number of refugees without the help of friendly, brotherly countries. These are also health problems, and problems of feeding, caring for and educating the refugees. All together these require a great amount of resources which the Somali budget is unable to provide because of the many burdens that have fallen on us. For that reason we implore our Arab brothers to undertake to support their brethren in Somalia both materially and spiritually, to provide teachers, doctors, and nurses...since the issue of arabization is one of the important issues that concerns the government and which it is currently implementing in every city and village in Somalia."

9587

CSO: 4402

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN 1980 BROUGHT POLITICAL DIVIDENDS

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 9 Jan 81 p 2

[SABC "Current Affairs" broadcast on 2 January 1981]

[Text]

A sound economic base was established in 1980 for further progress in the New Year. The real growth rate during the past 12 months was some 7 per cent (probably the highest in the world). And whether it was in building, steel or fuel production, mineral exports or auto sales, new records were set.

Among individual performers, the goldmining industry earned the country more than R10 000-million, and gold was seen by a growing number of authorities around the world in 1980 as having a central part to play in a stable international monetary system. The bullion price may nevertheless fall below present levels, but the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, has taken that contingency into account in looking forward to a further growth of between 5 and 6 per cent in 1981.

Coal has staked its claim to a place of major importance in the country's economy, and as the year ended plans were announced to expand the handling capacity of the Richards Bay terminal from 24-million to 44 million tons a year. Already

South Africa is competing with the United States and Australia as the world's largest coal exporter; and it was officially estimated during 1980 that minerals — precious and base — will be bringing in an annual R25 500-million by 1986. In other areas in the past 12 months, Sasol 2 came on stream, the construction of Sasol 3 proceeded apace, and there was the encouraging gas-and-oil find at sea near Mossel Bay in December. Iscor showed a profit (of R152.6-million) for the year ended June for the first time since 1974, and sales were 15 per cent better than the previous record.

Such individual performances went hand-in-hand with a determined policy to bolster the free enterprise system, to unfetter market forces and to prune the bureaucracy; and in retrospect, in the years to come, 1980 may be seen to have been most notable economically for the partnership that was then consolidated between the public and the private sectors.

Meanwhile South Africa's resources and its prosperity are working to the country's politi-

cal advantage. In an economically depressed world it provides others with an exceptionally attractive market and field for investment, and as the confrontation between the great powers hardens, its strategic minerals become increasingly important. Also, a notable aspect of its external trade is that, for the first time, its exports to Africa during 1980 exceeded R1 000-million.

The leaders of African states grappling with massive economic and food-production problems, are setting aside ideological prejudice and boycotts to trade in their best and cheapest market — the RSA.

Economically, the decade has begun well for South Africa. Given a continuing spirit of enterprise and teamwork on the part of entrepreneur and official, and the holding in check of inflation, all the signs are that the forward economic movement will be maintained — and that political and international dividends will also be substantial.

STEPS ANNOUNCED TO SPUR INVESTMENT IN ISRAEL

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 9 Jan 81 p 6

[Text]

Extracts from an article which appeared in the December 19 edition of the Zionist Record and SA Jewish Chronicle

South Africa is to permit the purchase by its nationals of "State of Israel Bonds"; the country's minister of Finance, Sen Owen Horwood, announced in Jerusalem recently.

In talks with his Israeli host, Yigael Hurwitz, the South African Minister agreed to allow the sale of bonds in his country up to a ceiling of 25 million dollars.

Hurwitz told newsmen at a joint Press conference that he had also asked the South Africans to grant tax-exempt recognition to UJA contributions by South African citizens.

Horwood said there would be an increase — from fifty to sixty million dollars — in the ceiling of South African investments in Israel.

Moreover, South African investors in Israel would be allowed to conduct transactions in Israel according to Pretoria's official rate of exchange, which was 30 percent higher than its world rate of exchange.

This would give investors in Israel a substantially higher return for their funds.

The two Finance Ministers agreed to set up a standing committee of top officials to meet semi-annually.

One major item on its agenda will be to work out details of an evolving coal agreement, whereby Israel will buy coal from South Africa to fuel its new power station at Hadera.

Another item: Israel's request for fishing rights in South African waters.

Hurwitz denied that there had been an attempt (if there was it failed) to "play down" Horwood's visit for fear of offending Third World countries.

"It would be impossible to hide him," the Israeli Minister quipped, referring to his guest's large dimensions.

Horwood said the issue of apartheid had not been raised during the discussions. It would have been pointless for the two sides to enter into each other's internal policies.

Commenting on the outcome of the Horwood visit, Professor Marcus Arkin, Director General of the SAZF, said that allowing South Africans to invest at a higher rate should be a great stimulus

to investment in approved Israeli industrial projects.

"Until we know the conditions of the bond sales — and to what extent they will compare with Israeli bond sales elsewhere in the world — it is extremely difficult to forecast how the local public will react."

In the meantime it is reported that South Africa has agreed in principle to an Israeli request for 200 million dollars (R150 million) in easy credit to buy food and goods from the Republic over the next three years.

"The South Africans have agreed in principle to all our requests but details still have to be worked out hopefully before the Minister's visit ends," an Israeli Treasury spokesman said.

Israel's exports to South Africa for the first nine months of 1980 were 59 million dollars (R44 250 000) and imported goods worth 110 million dollars (R82.5-million) he said.

The two countries had agreed to set up a committee to try to close what Israel called the large trade gap.

BRIEFS

IMMIGRATION FIGURES--More than 1,000 of the 2,700 immig. its arrived in South Africa in October last year came from Zimbabwe and nearly 1,000 from Britain, according to figures published by the Department of Statistics in Pretoria. During the month nearly 600 people from South Africa left to settle in other countries, giving the Republic a net gain of about 2,100 people. (THE CITIZEN, January 7) /Text/
/Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 9 Jan 81 p 5/

SENEGAL SPORTS BAN--Senegal's Sports Ministry banned a recent French university rugby club tour because of the tricolors tour of SA last year. The president of the Senegal Rugby Federation wanted the tour to go on, but was told that if the games went ahead, they would be expelled. (RAND DAILY MAIL, January 7) /Text/
/Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 9 Jan 81 p 12/

SUCCESSFUL HOCKEY TOUR--The South African universities men's and women's hockey teams, the Proteas, are back in South Africa after a successful five-week tour of Europe. The Protea men won 10 of their 12 indoor matches and the women 7 of their 10. The South African women won 9 of the 15 outdoor games while the men won 10, drew three and lost only once. The Proteas rounded off their tour in Britain, winning most of the games played. (THE STAR, January 6) /Text/ /Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 9 Jan 81 p 12/

ZIMBABWE CHESS BAN--The leading Soweto chess player is among 14 South Africans barred from taking part in Zimbabwe's top chess event now being played in Salisbury. Ishmael Dhlalisa and two other Sowetans have been told that because of a Government ruling, no South Africans would be permitted to play in the 1981 Zimbabwe Open. Heading the South African contingent was Roger Schackis, winner of the 1979 Zimbabwe Open and reigning Western Province champion. (RAND DAILY MAIL, January 2) /Text/
/Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 9 Jan 81 p 13/

CSO: 4420

REPORT DESCRIBES VIOLENCE, HUNGER IN LUBULI AREA

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 9 Jan 81 p 4

[Report by James Dlamini]

[Text]

LUBULI - a rocky shrub-land near Swaziland's border with northern Kwa-Zulu has been the scene of sporadic violent clashes and cattle raids by feuding tribespeople of the Magomemba for about six years since November of 1974.

In that year, Chief Ntunja Magomemba was forced to flee to the Swaziland side of his domain after the chieftaincy was usurped by his half brother Katsuko who was apparently assisted by the white commissioner for Kwa-Zulu. The main Magomemba authority headquarters in Ngwenema was then administered by Katsuko and Chief Ntunja set up a mini headquarters at Lubuli, intended to be temporary while the confusion back in Ngwenema was being sorted out, or so he hoped.

Since that time cross-border raids have been carried out against supporters of chief

Ntunja and vice versa. The situation was so tense then that visitors to Lubuli, particularly reporters wanting to see the chief, were carefully screened before being allowed to go through and sometimes South African reporters were sent away with threats of violence.

The first time I visited the area in 1975, I had to be escorted to the chief's kraal by one of the informants for my own security. I was warned that I should either make an appointment before I visit the chief or I should report to the local police station first. Since then that has been the procedure as the villagers have learned to be security sensitive. This sensitivity was increased after raids that five people died at a beer party in the area and fled back to Ngwenema.

The police have been particularly strict and the last time I visited the area with another reporter in 1979 we were screened and questioned for a long time at the police station before we were cleared, even though one of the senior policemen knew me very well. The policeman

reaffirmed that it was for our own security that we had to report our presence in their area.

But the situation is different now. The fighting among the villagers has stopped and Chief Ntunja says the feuding has ceased because his main rivals have since died.

People don't ask you questions any more when you visit this place. If you ask them for the chief they direct you without any suspicion, an indication that peace has returned to the area. But Chief Ntunja has complained of a new kind of violence, which he says has become prevalent in this unfortunate area.

I visited the area this week and spoke to Chief Ntunja in his kraal, or temporary headquarters, as he hopes to return to Ngwenema even though he has been away for more than six years. After alighting from a bus, (that is if you get the wrong bus which goes via Noko) one has to walk a distance of approximately five kilometres before arriving at Moyeni residence, the chief's kraal.

My intention was to go to report at the police station first. I had already noticed that people were not worried by strangers any more. Fortunately I met the chief driving in his vehicle about halfway between the police station and the bus station. He picked me up and he was quite happy to see me after such a long time.

When we met an army truck as we drove back to his kraal at Moyeni he remarked that he had laid a complaint to the King about the behaviour of some of the soldiers stationed in the area. The chief said he had complained to the King that some of the soldiers mistreat his people for nothing or just for fun.

The chief said the assaults are in different forms and in certain cases amount to torture. The main victims of such assaults are villagers from the Kwa-Zulu side of the border who cross to Swaziland regularly to buy food supplies at Noko and Mkhushu stores. This has been the practice over the years and movement of villagers to buy food and

other boat made his way
back to the river.

In fact, the happenings
at the border were around
Grenada where there are
no ships on either side.
People are usually
allowed to cross without
checking in any way.
Sometimes they would be
checked, questioned and
let go. However, it is not
known whether the army
is being particularly strict
because of the children
problem.

At any time, and
people around making
across the border are
usually looked up to
the police for
protection. Chief
Niang claims that some
soldiers claim such
reports in the book for
up to two days covering
them. The trouble is in
different forms,
according to the chief,
who has shown the
situation at the
Mongombe to the
commission.

"These people have
complained to us that
they have been made to
run around town until
they were exhausted. If
they fall they are beaten
with sticks and forced to
carry on running," Chief
Niang claims.

"Sometimes the
soldiers want the
children," said Mr.
Mbalakhelewa.
Mbalakhelewa, the chief's
cousin, who fled to
Grenada with him in
1974. "Some of the
children were as small as
this," Mr. Mbalakhelewa
said, holding a high
just above his knee.

Chief Niang said some
people have been crossing
from Nyamira, that
the fighting stopped after
they had been fighting
for a while. He said
to him about the
Grenadians.

The army camp is
about 25 kilometers from
the chief's house across
the Nyamira river
which winds through the
area into Mendi. The first
soldiers arrived after the
1977 shooting in which
the people were killed
and after the arrival of the
Mongombe refugees who
are camped below the
mountain in the area.
The local authorities
objected the first soldiers
against stopping people
coming to buy from the
shops.

They were
accompanied by Mr.
Sanku Mbalakhelewa
during periods who
assisted in identifying
Mongombe who were
usually coming to buy
as he knew who the trouble
makers were. In 1979 the
first soldiers with their
commander were
transferred and a new
group of soldiers with
another commander
arrived. This group did
not cooperate with the
chief and the Indians.
Chief Niang and Mr.
Mbalakhelewa Mbalakhelewa
and other local authorities
claim.

Mr. Sanku
Mbalakhelewa, a senior
member of the
Mongombe minority led
the delegation to the King
sent by Chief Niang in
November to complain
about the soldiers'
behaviour. The other
members of the delegation
were Mr. Peter
Mbalakhelewa and Indira
and Mr. Thomas Ombi.

The King and members
of the National Council to
investigate the
complaint. A meeting
was held in the local
primary school in which
the problem was discussed
and evidence was set.
After the consultation
the national council
members returned to
Lahore, but it is not

known what their report
or findings were.

The chief with some of
his local Indians drove
across the area, but
we could not get to
Nyamira where the
Mongombe refugees live
because of the hills and
rocky roads. You need a
four wheel drive to get to
the area.

The Mongombe, the
Mongombe and
Nyamira, are the three
main tribes located in
the Indian border
region.

The Mongombe are situated
along the great Ugeni
river on the Kwa-Zulu
side of the border, with
the Nyamira towards the
People.

The Mongombe are
unfriendly towards the
Nyamira and all three have
different chiefs who all
say they are friendly and
this is where the root of
the trouble is.

There has been no open
interference with Chief
Mbalakhelewa of the Nyamira
and Mbalakhelewa of the
Mongombe but there are
claims of interference
against those who support
claims to land identity.

Chief Niang, who was
sent commander of the
three chiefs, was removed
from the chieftaincy in
November 1974 and his
half brother Kuvuwa was
appointed as chief. Kuvuwa
is agreed to join the Zulu
house of chiefs as a Zulu.
Fighting broke out and
Niang with hundreds of
his supporters fled to
Grenada in 1974 where
he remains
supported by the
international community.

Since the fighting
started, Niang estimates
that about 15 people on
both sides have killed. An
Assistant Commissioner
of police from Mombasa
who visited the area
described the situation of

The subject of the report is a study of the role of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in the development of the money market. The study is based on a review of the literature and on interviews with officials of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and other members of the money market. The study finds that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has played a significant role in the development of the money market, particularly in the area of the discount market. The study also finds that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has been instrumental in the development of the money market in the United States.

The study also finds that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has been instrumental in the development of the money market in the United States. The study also finds that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has been instrumental in the development of the money market in the United States. The study also finds that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has been instrumental in the development of the money market in the United States. The study also finds that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has been instrumental in the development of the money market in the United States.

SEBENTA NATIONAL INSTITUTE RECEIVES VEHICLE FROM UNICEF

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 21 Jan 81 p 1

[Text]

SEBENTA National Institute yesterday received delivery of the third of three new vehicles, part of the 30,000 United States dollar worth of aid equipment and material donated by UNICEF for the period beginning from 1979 until 1983.

Officially handing over the vehicle to Sebenta on behalf of UNICEF, the Acting UNICEF Resident Representative, Mr. Q. Nkomo expressed his hope that the past and present aid and support made available by UNICEF, UNICEF, UNESCO and other United Nations agencies, would help Sebenta in their endeavours and implementation for the expansion of the National Adult Literacy programme.

He said that as a result of the findings and recommendations of the recent Tripartite evaluation mission, the present UNESCO aided project at Sebenta is to be extended for another year. However, pending, he said there may be the possibility of a further extension of the project.

Expressing thanks on behalf of Sebenta, Mr. E.E. Tshabalala, the Chief Executive Officer said Sebenta has been extremely grateful to UNICEF

UNESCO and UNICEF for the valuable assistance they have rendered to Sebenta by providing urgently required equipment transport and supplies.

In addition to UNICEF's donation of 30,000 dollars worth of aid equipment over the past three years Sebenta has also been provided the benefit of a UNESCO library advice, Dr. M. Abdalla and a United Nations volunteer with English library project, Mr. Tom Halfway.

Mr. Tshabalala continued to say that he and his staff will do their utmost in 1981 to justify the valuable assistance being given to Sebenta by UNICEF and the various United Nations specialised agencies, companies and other donors.

He urged all who could to continue making such needed donations to Sebenta to enable them to step up their vital work.

Present at this occasion were Mr. M. Mngwenya, UNICEF Appropriations Technical Support Officer, Dr. M. Abdalla, UNESCO Library Advisor and Mr. Mame Dlamini, Sebenta's Public relations Officer.

HEALTH MINISTRY SAYS NO MASS CHOLERA INOCULATION PLANNED

Nbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 19 Jan 81 p 1

[Text]

THE MINISTRY of Health has responded to the Times report "Cholera Inoculation Out," which was published on 13 January, and to subsequent comments by other readers.

A spokesman said: "The Ministry would like to apologise for the inconvenience caused to people who were turned away from the Health Centre. At the same time we would like to point out that as we have said we have people to come forward for vaccination except in the area bordering the Eastern Transvaal and those visiting the Republic of South Africa."

"May we point out that the World Health Organisation, which is a world authority on immunisation against cholera, is against large scale cholera immunisation for the following reasons:

- a. It provides 50% protection.
- b. It protects up to 6 months.
- c. It does not do a mass of false

security to those vaccinated.

"We vaccinated along the border and we do vaccinate the contacts, as well as travellers, to provide them with as much protection as possible. These communities are more in danger than anyone lives in Mbabane and Maseru."

"The Ministry kept an eye on Mbabane and Maseru until it was assured that no other person was infected in the neighbourhood. We still keep watch on the border with Eastern Transvaal."

The spokesman said the Ministry is of the opinion that if the public cooperates by reporting suspected cases, there should not be a major outbreak.

"What we will have are sporadic cases from carriers visiting from neighbouring countries," he said.

Lastly, the Ministry emphasised that cholera is a disease of poor sanitation and lack of potable water, and of poor hygienic practices.

KING URGES WOMEN TO PARTICIPATE IN INCWALA CEREMONY

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 8 Jan 81 p 1

[Report by Pat Nxumalo from Lobamba]

[Text]

KING SOBHUZA II has once again expressed concern at the decline in the number of women participating in the Incwala Ceremony.

The King expressed his concern yesterday when he addressed thousands of Swazi warriors at Lonikh Royal Residence. This is the second time he has spoken critically at the decline in the attendance of women in this national ceremony.

Yesterday's colourful ceremony marked the end of this year's Incwala season which started almost two months ago, reaching its climax on Christmas day last month.

Members of the Swazi regiments have since been wounding royal maize fields. The King first criticised the women's poor response at the Incwala ceremony to the regiments during the same occasion a year ago.

He pointed out that people who participated in the Incwala did so not because they had nothing else to do, but because they had a national duty to perform.

The King said Incwala's main day was declared a public holiday so that everybody, irrespective of age or sex could participate in celebration. The public holiday, he stated, did not mean that people could engage in personal matters while neglecting this important national ceremony.

He put it to the warriors that some of them would ever

be so as any of the good customs of this nation disappear during their time. He then urged them to do all in their power to ensure that the nation's good customs were preserved for future generations.

King Sobhuza who did not join in traditional dances, but danced from a distance facing his warriors, made a strong plea to the members of the regiments to encourage their women folk to come forward and play their part in the ceremony.

He recalled that in olden days he used to find at Mfekuani in the Pigg's Peak area, the oldest members of the community playing an active part in the ceremony and urging others to join because Incwala is one Swazi ceremony at which there are no spectators.

Everybody, irrespective of age or sex must take part, particularly during traditional dances. This they should do whether they liked it or not.

Now that he has crossed the Tinkhundla, he said he would see which one would lag behind, in among other things, playing an active part in the Incwala.

Discussing the significance of the Incwala Ceremony, King Sobhuza said the nation's forebears somehow spiritually join the present generation in its celebration.

The warriors marked the end of the season with feasting at Lonikh Royal Residence.

BRIEFS

PRIME MINISTER RETURNS--Prime Minister Prince Mabandla returned home yesterday from a week-long visit to South Korea, where he was presented with that country's Grand Gwangha Medal, awarded for diplomatic service, by South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan. The Prime Minister's visit follows a similar visit here late last year by a South Korean trade delegation, and industrial relations generally are now expected to become closer between the two countries. [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 19 Jan 81 p 1]

TRADE CONFERENCE--The second extraordinary conference of Ministers of Trade, Finance and Planning, at which Swaziland is represented by two Cabinet Ministers and officials, opened in Maseru, Lesotho this week. The two Ministers representing Swaziland are the Minister for Commerce, Industry, Mines and Tourism, Prince Ngaba and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. V. Dlamini. The first extraordinary conference of the Ministers was held in Lusaka, Zambia in March when the Ministers adopted the Lusaka Declaration of Intent and Commitment on the establishment of a preferential trade area for Eastern and Southern African States. It was also at that meeting that the Ministers agreed on the establishment of an intergovernmental negotiating team of officials to conduct negotiations on the treaty for the establishment of the preferential trade area. The Swazi officials accompanying the Ministers are Mr. Arthur Khoza, Permanent Secretary for Agriculture, Mr. M. P. Mkhonza, Chief Customs Officer, Mr. B. S. Malinga, Assistant Secretary for Commerce, Industry, Mines and Tourism and Mr. Krishnadasen, Legal Officer in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 21 Jan 81 p 1]

PRINCE GABHENI TOUR--The Minister for Home Affairs, Prince Gabheni, has been on a week-long visit to the Republic of China to participate in that country's Freedom Day activities in Taipei this week. He will also tour a number of economic development projects in that country. He is accompanied by his wife, the King's Senior Liaison Officer, Mr. M. M. Mnisi and the Under Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Mr. Peter Bhengu. Prince Gabheni is expected back next Monday. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 21 Jan 81 p 1]

MISREPRESENTED GOODS--It looks as though Swaziland will have to wait for an explanation of the 'Mbabane, Swaziland' stamp on a packet of jelly which is not made in Swaziland. The packet was bought in Bahrain, where South African products are theoretically embargoed. Representatives of the maker, John Moir, said in Cape Town they knew nothing about the matter. [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 19 Jan 81 p 1]

DECENTRALIZED LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM ANALYZED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Jan 81 pp 4,7

[Text] Today Party Secretary-General Chona arrives in Luanshya to reinforce the current campaign by Freedom House to educate the masses on the mechanics of the newly introduced decentralised local government system. In this article TIMES OF ZAMBIA political correspondent analyses the politics of the system.

THERE is the story of one Roman ruler who was very obsessed with the concept of self criticism. He started an underground newspaper which was highly critical of his government.

After each subsequent publication of this subversive newspaper he issued his official bulletins challenging the publishers of the underground paper to come out in the open, and he also answered the issues raised in the criticism.

Criticism, so it would appear, is a healthy sign in any nation. Here in Zambia, for instance, article 16 of the Party constitution stipulates that one of the obligations of a member of UNIP is:

"To work with other revolutionary members of the Party in educating the people about the struggle against capita-

lism and the construction of a socialist state."

But even more important, a loyal member of the Party must "practise criticism at Party meetings as a way of ensuring that all shortcomings in the Party, Government and State are removed in a comradely spirit."

In discussing the issue of decentralisation, therefore, we are attracted to indulge in a comradely criticism of some of its aspects. But first, what really are the issues at stake over the decentralised local government system?

Four years ago it was Mr Nathaniel Masemola, then Lusaka town clerk, who presented to his council the most eloquent analysis of the local government system then ruling, and the proposals to improve upon it.

Mr Masemola said: British conceptions of local government prevailed in this country from April, 1924, when the rule of the British South African Company gave way to the Legislative Council until Zambia attained independence in October 1964.

The legacy remained unchallenged until April 19, 1968, when President Kaunda announced the first

economic reforms.

Implicit in that pronouncement was a simple question: What was to be the role of local government in the new economic order — and by implication social, political and cultural order?

That question was not answered, except in a piecemeal fashion until the publication of the UNIP Manifesto, 1974-84 (refer to Page 46), which re-asserted the Party's belief in a strong system of local government.

Against this background, one is bound to ask: Do those who are opposed to the decentralised system realise that the policy was announced almost half a decade ago?

What then has brought about the sudden fuss, if not ulterior or sinister motives?

Indeed more than four years ago the then Lusaka town clerk informed the nation that a policy had already been taken which would constitute the basis for planning in the coming years.

What will be the implications for local government in this context? he asked. In answering his own question Mr Masemola noted that, first, the system ceased to be that of local government in the British sense.

The functions of the central government were to be transferred to the district governments. There already existed a multiplicity of Acts of Parliament which sought to decentralise various functions of the Lusaka-based decision makers.

There was need for an elected assembly in each district to make laws for the district and to keep existing ones in step with changing economic and social circumstances.

There was also need for the capital city to be run by a district government, just as is the case for Nairobi, Kinshasa, Washington, Peking and Belgrade. So the move was not without parallel.

Further, since each district would be too big to administer effectively, it would have to be sub-divided into wards and relevant ward committees set up under the Registration and Development of Villages Act of 1971.

We find in the end that as the former town clerk told his councillors:

"Clearly, the old notion of local government as being concerned with dustbins and

street cleansing is dead.

"A new conception of local government as 'district government' with legislative, commercial, industrial, economic, agricultural and other duties has taken its place."

Such system, added the town clerk "will need imagination, big money, great resources, a large number of qualified and experienced professional staff and hard work."

"The new system will need committed political leaders and officers. We are entitled to expect them to be forthcoming. The time to set the necessary legislative machinery moving to create it is not tomorrow but now."

Critics

And that was an observation made more than four years ago. Where were the present critics of the decentralised system? Why did they not put up their fight when the plan was being mooted?

Assuming that the critics of the system had put up their fight from the start, one is bound to ask further: Are they not aware of the provision in the Party constitution which rules very clearly that, "a decision of the majority shall prevail over that of the minority who shall be required to defend always such decision as their own"?

The constitution further rules that "A decision of a superior organ (of the Party) shall be binding upon subordinate organs. Further to this, the nation has accepted that, 'the powers and functions of organs of the Party shall be determined by the National Council or Central Committee and contained in the Regulations or Standing Orders'".

Are those opposing the new system above the National Council? Why did they not fight at the last National Council meeting, of which they are full members?

If the majority of the National Council members

accepted the system, should they not recognise that the fundamental tenets of democracy subordinate the dreams of the minority to those of the majority?

But the Party will not be without criticism over its own interpretation of the UNIP constitution. How democratic is the ruling, and only Party in Zambia?

It is clearly stated in Article 44 Section 6 of the Party constitution that members of the Central Committee should be elected at the General Conference "by secret ballot".

But in reality, how many members of the Central Committee are elected by secret ballots? How is the situation whereby all candidates go through unopposed?

These are harsh questions, but intellectual integrity demands that they be posed — and answered — unless we want to indulge in a futile, cowardly analysis of the issues affecting the nation.

And if the intentions of the decentralised local government system is to take power to the people, why should elected councillors be subordinate to a district governor who is an appointed officer?

Why does the minister responsible for local government retain power under Article 63 of the new law to "amend or revoke any by-law made by a council" of elected local Party functionaries?

Is this not disfranchisement of the masses and centralisation of power, especially considering that the Central Committee will still continue to veto some of the aspiring councillors?

This writer must admit, however, that this argument is not without its weakness. The introduction of decentralisation is a correction of past mistakes and omissions.

According to a Cabinet Circular 24 of 1970 district governors were already given a lot of powers in their areas. From then all district

heads of department were to address all their correspondence on development to the governor.

All the district heads were to submit monthly reports on economic development to the governor.

The governor was to supervise the finances of all departments and settle disputes as to the sphere of authority of civil servants in technical departments.

All instructions from the provincial permanent secretary to district staff were to be communicated only through the district governor.

In short, the district governor has been totally in charge of all activities in his area. He lacked one thing: He had no statutory powers.

But have the critics of the decentralised system not realised that these powers have been vested in the district governors all this time?

Control

What really is new about the new local government system apart from giving statutory powers to those who in fact have all along wielded such powers?

There is also a strong case as to why the central government should continue to exercise control over the districts, even through the veto powers of the Central Committee.

Through issue of statutory instrument 214 of 1974 the Government, under Chapter 480 of the Republican constitution gave councils powers to undertake retail, wholesale, manufacturing and any other business.

The idea was to enable councils to generate funds to finance their various services. Today we are still asking: How many councils are self-supporting financially?

Some of the big councils on the Copperbelt are involved in scandals over the businesses which they tried to undertake. Why then, should

the central Government not have a hand in the running of the councils?

Again, we find that the document on 'Decentralised Government' produced by a working party on the issue a few years ago is quite clear on this question:

"Lack of financial independence stultifies authority. Statutorily councils can operate independently, but because nearly 90 per cent of the income of most of them (especially rural councils) is gotten from the central government, their independence is nominal."

What the new system, as stipulated in the Act, does now is to make provisions for councils to generate enough funds — including borrowing from whatever sources — to run their own affairs.

Tendency

There is another argument as to why districts should not be granted unlimited powers. Parliament should remain the supreme authority throughout the land, otherwise councils may assume more superior powers than the National Assembly.

Further, there might be a tendency on the part of some districts to provide amenities beyond their affordability, and in the ultimate running back to the central Government for salvation.

The document on decentralisation sets out a number of reasons why the Government has not introduced direct control of the local councils, against all attractions that it should do so:

In practice this means that all decisions would have to be made in Lusaka. And evidence already abounds to show that such a policy would retard vital development projects in the provinces.

What has been happening so far is that some projects have been described as

national while others are said to be provincial. Because of this system, for instance, in 1970 of the funds spent in the North-Western Province K1.3 million was designated as provincial and K3.9 million as national.

The proportion in the Southern Province was K1.7 million on so-called provincial projects and K15.6 million on national projects.

What this reflects is that permanent secretaries at the Lusaka ministerial headquarters were more responsible in releasing funds for projects which were described as of a national nature than provincial ones.

But what then is rural development?

We are told of more reasons as to why the Government does not want to rule districts directly from the tall buildings in Lusaka.

Civil servants and field officers would be representing the Lusaka ministries instead of representing the people.

- Local people would be excluded from the process of decision making in matters which are important to them.

- The local people would not be able to bring to account those who defer their dreams and frustrate their projects (refer the Tika scandal and the Magendo of Kanyama disaster funds?)

- Humanism requires that the gap between the leaders and the people should be narrowed, but such direct rule would not bridge the gap. And by all means let the local people be responsible for their own mistakes and development.

Indeed a lot can be said

about the problematics and advantages of decentralisation, but the major question which the current opposition to it poses is: How new and alien is the concept in Zambian politics?

On September 20, 1974 the President signed his booklet, *Humanism Part II*, part of which says very clearly and simply that:

"In our Humanist Revolution, decentralisation of power in all spheres of human endeavour is central to all we think, say and do. It follows, therefore, that the programme of decentralisation of this power must be pursued with all the vigour at our command.

"What then should be done in order to make an effective start towards establishing a decentralised administration which should take power, all power, to where it belongs — to the people.

"In formulating proposals for decentralised action in Zambia we need to bear in mind that Zambia is still a very young state at the time of this writing — less than a single decade in age — so that we must be conscious of the dangers of learning to run before we walk by putting burdens on the relationships within our infant state which may prove too much for their capacity to carry."

President Kaunda, in his September 1974 document further wrote:

"To create an administrative structure which reflects this is a task of novel and uncommon difficulty, especially in circumstances in which Zambia finds itself

today.

"We have an administrative structure from the colonial period to contend with. We have a nascent spirit of buccannering capitalism to contend with..."

"We also have a profound confusion of values and social objectives to contend with."

According to the President, the major advantages of introducing the decentralised local government system are legion, and they include:

As people become more accustomed to handling their own affairs we may expect to see a greater degree of awareness of their problems and a greater sense of responsibility and determination in solving them.

As people acquire more experience there will be a corresponding reduction in the need of the central government to provide experts, especially foreign experts. Decentralisation is a big step towards Zambianisation.

The emphasis on district government power will lead to greater efficiency since power to solve problems will be closer to the people and solutions should thus be more expeditious and realistic.

A decisive check will be applied to the possibility of a new rentier class (landed-proprietors) establishing a grip on the economic and potential life of the country.

The divisive forces in our new society will be largely defused. This is particularly true of tribal divisions, since these will perforce seek to express themselves in the

new local power centre where the emphasis will be on district residence rather than tribal identity.

The President could be quoted through and through. But the point is: These things were said more than six years ago. Why then the sudden noise over the decentralised local government system?

Has democracy in Zambia failed to provide for the critics to express their feelings even over a period of six years? Should the nation not take it that those now ganged up against the system have ulterior motives?

The nation is made to believe that miners are opposed to the system because standards of services in their areas will fall to the levels of ordinary council areas.

It is common knowledge that the miners' townships are maintained much more efficiently and the people enjoy superior services compared to those in municipal compounds.

But has guarantee not been given that they will continue to enjoy the same services? Is the standardisation of local administration not what Humanism and egalitarianism all about?

Many more questions will be raised, and even much more acrimonious quarrels created across the nation over decentralisation.

In the ultimate, the persistent question shall remain for the opponents of the system: When did you first know about it, and when was your first official reaction?

KAUNDA HAILS PASSAGE OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION ACT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Jan 81 p 1

[Text]

NOW that the transfer of political power to the people has been achieved through the Local Administration Act, the Party and Government efforts would be concentrated on transferring economic power to the people through socialising economic institutions, President Kaunda said yesterday.

"Our attention should now be directed to the devolution of economic power because devolution of political power has entered an important stage.

"This has always been our aim and we are happy that it has now been achieved," the President said when congratulating Parliament for passing the Act.

He had not been entirely happy with the pace of economic participatory democracy in various economic enterprises.

"I want us to quicken our steps towards this goal and begin to work towards the next stage of establishing socialist work relations in these institutions," he said.

The department of Industrial Participatory Democracy must go all out to implement the Party programme.

He called on managements in parastatal and private organisations to cooperate in the exercise because this was the only guarantee for high productivity

KAUNDA CALLS FOR TOUGH SHORT-TERM ECONOMIC MEASURES

Speech Opens National Assembly

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Jan 81 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA must introduce tough short-term economic measures if the country is to survive, President Kaunda said in Lusaka yesterday.

Among the measures must include the rationalisation of the use of foreign exchange to ensure a steady supply of essential commodities.

Tight control must be exercised in the issue of import licences and relevant authorities must deal ruthlessly with people who obtain the licences through dubious means.

The President said when he opened the third session of the fourth National Assembly yesterday:

"We must tighten our belts because we have no choice. But I am confident that when these measures are taken, the burden imposed on us by the world economic recession should be greatly mitigated."

The President told the House that he believed the country earned enough foreign exchange for the nation to have a constant supply of all essential commodities.

He found it impossible to believe that Zambia should run out of salt, washing soap and cooking oil while luxury goods were in abundance.

"This calls for the issue of import licences to be streamlined. There should be tight control. Those who obtain import licences fraudulently must be dealt with ruthlessly.

"They are stalk borers of our common wealth and therefore do not deserve any mercy," Dr Kaunda said.

He urged all Zambians to be vigilant and help the law enforcement agencies to catch the culprits.

The President ordered that measures to deal with foreign exchange cheats should be reinforced by positive action by management in various economic institutions.

Cut down

"I want management in both parastatal and private institutions to play their part. I

want them to cut down on wastage.

"I want them to plan in a systematic and scientific manner so that orders are made in good time and to ensure that there is no time lag between the time the old stock is used up and the arrival of the new stock, especially with regard to the supply of essential commodities."

He told the House that towards the end of last year, the country began getting

strong signals of an impending economic danger.

Because Zambia's economy largely depended on the performance of the economies of the industrialised world, the country's foreign exchange position was going to be bad for sometime. This was so because the performance of the economies of Britain, France and the United States was poor.

He said the Party and its Government wanted the

people to prosper economically, eat well and more, live well and long and they must work and play freely.

It was, therefore, important to focus on the future and re-organise and revamp the economy in order to meet the aspirations of the people for a high standard of living.

This was why the Party and its Government was laying great emphasis on the long-term solution to the nation's problems through agriculture and that was why the Lima and the "operation food production" programmes had

been launched.

In this respect, there was need to study the feasibility of large-scale irrigation schemes, because the potential was there as Zambia had abundant underground water.

Once such schemes were stabilised, there would be less dependence on rains which had at times been disappointing.

With irrigation schemes, Zambia would be green all year round and the people would have more to eat and export the surplus.

The President directed that

to encourage the Lima programme, loans should be processed at the right time and inputs should be delivered early.

"Above all, peasant farmers need to be paid quickly for their crops.

"This is a challenge to the various cooperatives that have taken over marketing from Namboard because there is nothing more discouraging to a farmer than to wait for months on end before receiving payment for his produce.

"We need to improve this," the President said.

'TIMES OF ZAMBIA' Editorial

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

ZAMBIANS in all walks of life have a lot of lessons to learn from President Kaunda's address at the opening of the third session of the fourth National Assembly yesterday.

His speech was explorative and thorough. He reviewed the world economy and politics; he analysed and underscored Zambia's foreign policy; he outlined the benefits of decentralisation and he dwelt on the national economic situation.

In a word President Kaunda once again prompted Zambians to realise the true position of their country vis-a-vis the world at large.

We were reminded that even in "big brother" capitalist countries like Britain, America and France inflation is galloping because their economies are in recession.

He chided the Jews in Israel for prolonging the Middle East conflict through jingoistic Zionism and he prayed that the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq be amicably solved.

But it was on the local front that the President delivered a really thought-provoking message which is the sober truth.

We should look to no one else but ourselves for salvation in all spheres of human development.

Take decentralisation. Parliament passed the Local Administration Bill into law but since then MPs have been conspicuously silent in explaining it to and educating the people who voted for them and for whom the system has been introduced to benefit.

The President exhorted MPs yesterday: "Together with other

leaders in the Party and its Government, your role must be to motivate the people so that they can work together and produce more."

If there are some MPs still harbouring sinister opposition to decentralisation they better change and work for the good of the majority.

It is true we are suffering a dearth of essential commodities not because there is not enough foreign exchange to buy raw materials but the system of allocating import licences is being abused.

There are so many unnecessary goods in our shops (State shops are the worst in luxury goods stocking) which

make one wonder whether it is truly the Ministry of Commerce responsible for import licence allocations.

Can't the ministry plug the loophole through which the "stalk borers" bring in unwanted goods?

Apart from the smugglers (we understand those caught with truckloads of sugar at Kasumbalesa recently have been let off the hook), the Ministry of Commerce should bear the blame for the shortages.

What the people want most are salt, sugar, soap and cooking oil — not wine, caviar or spaghetti. Let us set our priorities right.

ARMY OFFICERS URGED TO RENEW PARTY MEMBERSHIP

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Jan 81 p 2

[Text]

ARMY personnel and settlers in rural reconstruction centres in Luapula Province have been urged to buy Party cards and renew their membership.

Regional commander, Colonel Dickson Zulu, made the call when he addressed army officers on the importance of renewing Party membership.

He told them to work extra hard within their sections and branches to strengthen the Party for the benefit of everyone.

Colonel Zulu said peace could only be maintained in the country if the Party was strong because enemies would not have any chance of confusing the people.

He said army officers should not isolate themselves from the people they served and it was important for them to participate in the affairs of the nation.

In Luanshya, nearly all the Party cards sent there last year were sold out because many people had joined the Party, district political secretary, Mr Peter Lishika, has said.

Mr Lishika could not say how many cards were received.

He said 2,000 green cards and about 1,000 for the Women's League were received this week and these would soon be despatched to wards.

Mr Lishika said the district had received enough receipt books and called on members who had not yet renewed their Party membership to go to their respective wards and do so.—Zana.

SCANDAL INVOLVING ROTTED SUNFLOWER CAKE DISCUSSED

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Jan 81 pp 1,7

[Article in the column "Sunday Special"]

[Text]

ZAMBIA is battling for economic survival. This is not a problem to be tackled by leaders in the Party and its Government alone. It is every Zambian's battle because survival means just that — a struggle between life and death.

Eighty per cent of the nation's economy is in the public sector. This means it is handled by the parastatal corporations. It therefore goes that if the Zambian economy is to be rejuvenated, the onus falls on the public sector.

Parastatal managers have always blamed their inability to run the companies profitably on the Government's control on prices. They have forever been pressuring the Government to allow them to charge "economic" prices in order to run their companies on sound business lines.

The Party and its Government has reluctantly relented to this pressure and decided to withdraw subsidies on consumer goods.

This means consumers will have to pay through the nose for their goods. This also means that the consumers expect better quality goods

and better services from the parastatals.

Above all, the Zambian public, who in effect own these parastatals, expect to get dividends, and not loss reports, from the parastatals and efficiency in the running of these companies.

The public is also looking forward to an end to shortages and other shoddy performances from the parastatals.

It was, therefore, shocking to learn that one of the key parastatals, ROP 1975 Limited which manufactures detergents and edible oils, had left 400 tonnes of sunflower cake worth thousands of Kwacha to rot at its company premises in Lusaka.

The public could have remained ignorant of this criminal negligence which is tantamount to economic sabotage had President Kaunda not paid a surprise visit to ROP on January 8, and unearthed this scandal.

Dr Kaunda was told by production manager, Mr Philemon Lyondo, that the sunflower cake, a by-product from sunflower seed used to refine edible oil, and is used as animal feed, was damaged because of a technical fault in December.

Explaining the circumstan-

ces leading to the destruction of the cake on December 21, Mr Lyondo said that it was destroyed after a fault developed in the separators which extracted oil ingredients from sunflower seed.

Efforts to save the cake allegedly failed because of a heavy storm which hit the capital at the time the fault developed in the plant and nothing could be done because the cake was wet.

Despite this verbal explanation, the President, who took this incident seriously, said he would send a questionnaire and wanted it answered promptly.

Hopefully, ROP have received and answered this questionnaire and their explanation has to be better than the verbal one.

Sunflower cake is a very important product since it is used as animal feed and it is well known that our farmers are always complaining about the shortage of stockfeeds. How could ROP then neglect such an important product?

Prime Minister Lisulo, who is the chairman of Zimco, under which ROP falls, is equally taking the issue seriously.

He is reported elsewhere in this paper as saying that

drastic measures will be taken against the culprits and that this was a serious charge which parastatals should take note of.

Indeed, Sunday Special has learnt from reliable sources that the sunflower cake scandal should never have happened had the management listened to the recommendations of its officers.

To begin with, it is understood that the ROP management refused to reduce the high price it had put on the sale of the cake which was making farmers shun it. Farmers found that they could buy the same product cheaply across the border in Zimbabwe.

Who would then blame National Milling Company for importing the same product if the ROP product was too expensive for its customers?

There was nothing wrong with the Zambian product, as ROP chemists are said to have worked out a formula for its use as animal feed and big farmers who could afford the exorbitant ROP price used it to feed their cattle successfully.

According to the sources, the management is said to

have said they would export it if Zambian farmers were unable to buy it.

This was warped thinking because how could one think of exporting a commodity which was badly needed locally if we have to make a success of our agricultural revolution? Should we export sunflower cake in order to import beef from the same countries who used our product to fatten the stock?

It is also learnt that the officers recommended to the management that in view of the onset of the rains, the company should buy tarpaulins to cover the cake.

This was also rejected because the management felt that the cost of the tarpaulins was too high despite the fact that they could have recouped their losses through the sale of the cake.

The result was that when it started raining and the cake got wet, it began fermenting. The fermentation eventually ignited several fires and the Lusaka fire brigade were reported to have got fed up of being called constantly to go

and put out the fires since the ROP management seemed to be doing nothing to comply with the fire regulations.

The sources also reveal that even Zambia State Insurance Corporation fire experts warned ROP that the premises had become a risk.

Despite all this, nothing was done not only to save the cake but to eliminate the fire risk.

One can only assume that it was by God's grace that it was just 400 tonnes of sunflower cake worth thousands of Kwacha that have been destroyed and not the whole ROP plant gutted down by fire, thus leading to a loss of millions of Kwacha.

The sunflower case is definitely a very serious affair and the public hopes that the culprits will get the punishment they deserve. Criminal negligence or economic sabotage are offences punishable by the courts of law.

ROP is a very key institution that produces the nation's essential goods. The nation cannot afford to have a situation like the one leading to the sunflower cake scandal. Zambians have suffered enough

shortages of cooking oil and detergents.

If this is how parastatals will continue to run, how will its managers justify the economic prices they are now going to charge?

Mr Lisulo has said that parastatals must now be self-supporting and produce enough to stand on their own feet and contribute to the national economy.

He has threatened that the axe will fall on those who fail because there is no reason to keep people who do not produce.

The nation will definitely be fully behind whatever action the Party and its Government will take against the culprit or culprits responsible for the scandal at ROP.

Zambia has to survive and cannot survive while acts of criminal negligence and economic sabotage go unpunished.

As Dr Kaunda has said before, 80 per cent of the economic hardships in the country were of the nation's own making.

We may add that this 80 per cent is in fact the public sector of the economy in parastatal hands.

SEVENTEEN TRADE UNION LEADERS EXPELLED FROM UNIP

Defied Party Orders

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] The Central Committee has expelled 17 leaders of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) and the Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) from membership of the Party with immediate effect. A statement from the office of the Party Secretary-General said the decision was taken after considering statements from the 17 leaders of the MUZ and ZCTU.

The Central Committee released to the Press a letter written by the ZCTU to Party Secretary-General Chona revoking the sacking of the 16 shop stewards who took part in Party ward elections in accordance with the directive of the 15th National Council.

In the ZCTU letter signed by general secretary, Mr Newstead Zimba, the order to affiliated trade unions to expel persons who stood in the elections had been revoked.

The statement said the Central Committee welcomed this move to reinstate the shop stewards but said this did not affect its decision to expel the leaders for defying the Party and disobeying the law.

"The Central Committee noted that the expelled leaders will cease to be members of the Party, Government and public institutions to which they have been appointed or elected," the statement said.

The Central Committee warned the Party would continue to follow the activities and utterances of the expelled people.

"If they persisted in negative activities, the Party would not hesitate to take further appropriate actions."

The statement said the 17 letters were word by word identical. "The Central Committee noted that in their identical exculpatory statements they did not deny that they had acted in an indisciplined manner."

The Central Committee warned against any outside interference in the matter as this would be regarded as a hostile and unfriendly act.

"The action taken is not against the labour movement but against individual anti-Party members posing as members of UNIP."

"The Party would like to assure the labour movement that it has no intention of interfering in trade union affairs provided however, that trade unions do not indulge in anti-Party politics or in activities likely to destabilise the State."

"UNIP is a Party of peasants and workers and it will never work to destroy the labour movement. But it will not sit idle while some

hide behind the trade unions in order to destroy this country," the statement said.

The statement said the Central Committee was overwhelmed by the countrywide support for disciplinary action taken against union leaders and noted that this showed the determination of the country to be united and to be at peace. Letters containing expulsions are being sent out.

Reports reaching Freedom House from leaders who had been dispatched throughout the country indicated that the people were solidly behind the Party.

Among the 17 expelled leaders are ZCTU chairman, Mr Frederick Chiluba, Mr Zimba and MUZ chairman, Mr David Mwila.

Chifubu MP, Mr Zimba, attended yesterday's official opening of Parliament by President Kaunda despite being on suspension from the Party.

"No one told me whether to attend or not. But as far as I am concerned, I am still an MP," he said.

Appeal for Leniency

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Jan 81 p 1

[Text]

TRADE union leaders in Luanshya yesterday appealed to the Party to be lenient with the 17 expelled leaders of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) and the Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ).

The appeal was made to Party Secretary-General Chona when he addressed representatives of trade unions by deputy chairman of the ZCTU committee in the town. Mr Amos Syamusana.

In a vote of thanks to Mr Chona's speech, Mr Syamusana said: "We appeal to the Party to take a softer line against the labour leaders and not to mete out further punishment. Dismissal from the Party is enough because the idea is to bring them back to the fold."

Mr Syamusana said further punishment would isolate the workers as they would be unrepresented.

"We have no intention of being subversive because we feel that in any family there are differences but these have to be resolved through discussions as we have done today," he said.

During a question and answer session, Mr Chona told the union officials that it was up to them to resolve whether to replace the sacked leaders if they felt there was a "vacuum".

He was answering a question from a representative from the Railway Workers Union of Zambia (RWUZ). Mr Kenny Tembo, who wanted to know whether the

Party would appoint leaders to replace those it dismissed.

Mr Chona said if the union leaders were not members of the Party, he could foresee problems in their role as workers' representatives.

Earlier, Mr Chona said the intention of UNIP was to pay great attention to the workers, especially miners who produced copper which was Zambia's main foreign exchange earner.

Earlier, Mr Chona told a public meeting at Senior Chief Mushili's palace that a new secondary school would be built at Mpongwe in Ndola Rural and there were plans to have a sub-boma in Chieftainess Shimukunani's area.

Mr Chona said because of the size of the district, it had become necessary to construct a new sub-boma. "Ndola Rural is like a province within a province."

Following Senior Chief Mushili's representations, the Government was considering tarring the Luanshya-Mpongwe road but a decision had to be made whether to make it a national or provincial project.

Mr Chona said he was impressed with the way chiefs in the area were handling major problems facing the people.

On the decentralised system, Mr Chona attacked people who had been spreading lies that ward chairmen would take away power from traditional rulers.

Party was aware that the support the people of Zambia gave to President Kaunda was due partly to the influence of village headmen and chiefs, he said.

Editorial Comment

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

SECRETARY-General Chona's warning in Luanshya yesterday about bloodshed in Zambia if the Party does not take remedial measures not only to forestall but preempt destructive elements should be taken seriously by the nation.

It is a fact that there are outside forces who are trying day and night to throw everything in Zambia out of gear by using "malleable" and opportunist Zambians.

Last Sunday President Kaunda warned that South Africa and "two or three neighbouring countries" were involved in the October coup plot. That is true.

That South Africa was in fact planning to send commandos to rescue some people who have been detained for their alleged role in the plot cannot be doubted.

Zambians have to be careful and ask themselves "where are the Miyandas and the Annfields?" They will find out the story is deeper than it is told.

And on Friday the axe finally fell on individual members of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions and the Mineworkers Union of Zambia for defying the law on decentralisation.

The nation must not look at the expulsion of the seventeen unionists-cum-politicians from the Party as a vendetta or grudge. The Party is supreme and those who tread on its toes must expect their deserts.

Those expelled had deliberately put themselves on a collision course with the Party and they knew what was coming. They don't deserve sympathy.

PARTS LACK, POOR MAINTENANCE IDLES OFFICIAL VEHICLES

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Jan 81 p 1

[Text]

MORE than 5,000 Government vehicles are off the road because of lack of spare parts and poor maintenance, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Works and Supply, Mr Patrick Chiwenda said in Lusaka yesterday.

He said the Mechanical Services Department (MSD) was finding it difficult to maintain the Government fleet because of cash problems and lack of trained staff such as mechanics and engineers.

He said there were 10,353 Government vehicles on the road including luxury cars such as Mercedes Benz and Peugrots used by ministers and other top Party and Government officials.

"Because of the unavailability of spare parts we are having a lot of problems and we are finding it difficult to find suitable personnel to maintain the cars," Mr Chiwenda said.

Several Government vehicles had been damaged be-

yond repair either through accidents or because of carelessness by people using them.

Mr Chiwenda said more than 400 Government vehicles were "boarded" (thrown away) every year because of old age, accidents and lack of spare parts.

Efforts were being made to step up the training of Zambians in engineering and mechanics, Mr Chiwenda said.

At present the Mechanical Services Department employs 100 mechanics who are deployed in workshops throughout the country.

The ministry has only seven Zambian mechanical engineers because of an exodus of engineers from the department to the private sector over the past five years.

"But with the revised salaries we hope that our young men will be encouraged to stay," he said.

Meanwhile, plans by the Ministry of Health to get more ambulances are being hampered by lack of funds, permanent secretary, Dr Joseph Kasonde has said.

WEST GERMAN ENGINES TO REPLACE CHINESE-MADE LOCOMOTIVES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Jan 81 p 2

Text 7

PLANS have been drawn up to replace all Tazara's 97 Chinese made diesel-electric locomotives with West German locomotives.

The engines have already arrived in Dar es Salaam to perform trial runs on two Tazara locomotives with a pulling capacity of 2,000-horse power, well-informed sources said.

Sources from Tazara headquarters said Tazara would closely assess the durability of the engines and their general performance before a decision is made to repower the whole fleet most of which is out of order.

But the sources said the

programme would depend on availability of funds from both Tanzanian and Zambian governments and from Tazara operations. The move is aimed at improving Tazara's general performance. The jointly-owned line expects to buy 14 West German engines.

The Zambian and Tanzanian governments are locked in final discussions with West Germany on the purchase of the 14 locos expected to be delivered in June.

Zambian sources said hundreds of Zambian goods were stranded at the Dar port because of lack of wagons but a source declined to disclose the tonnage and type of cargo stranded here.

"Several officials from Zambia have been here for weeks spending sleepless nights without obtaining adequate allocations of wagons to ferry goods to our country," said one of them.

UBZ TO INTRODUCE NEW BUS SERVICE TO MALAWI

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Jan 81 p 2

[Text]

UBZ has finalised arrangements to introduce a new bus service to Malawi.

The latest issue of WHEELS UBZ's house journal says arrangements between the company and United Transport of Malawi had been completed about the opening of the route between the two countries.

This will be UBZ's second route to a neighbouring country since the opening of the Zambia-Zimbabwe route in August last year and described by UBZ as a "success".

Company operations manager, Mr Anthony Simu-

sakwe, told WHEELS that application forms for the service licence had been lodged with appropriate authorities in Lusaka and with the Malawi road traffic commission.

United Transport had lodged its application with the road traffic commission in Lusaka. But Mr Simusakwe could not indicate when the new service would start.

Meanwhile, UBZ has condemned the attitude of secondary school pupils at Mwenze and Mungwi who are alleged to have recently harassed bus crews and refused to pay their fares.

Reports said schoolboys from these institutions, notably Mungwi, developed a

hostile attitude towards bus crews and refused to pay their fares from Kasama to the school, especially after drinking sprees.

UBZ has warned the authorities at the two schools it would take retaliatory measures and cut off service to these areas unless the schoolboys were disciplined.

FIVE DISTRICT COUNCILS ESTABLISHED IN MANICALAND

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Jan 81 p 5

[Text]

Herald Correspondent: UNTALI

DISTRICT councils have been established in five of Manicaland's seven districts, the Provincial Commissioner, Mr Bob Cunliffe, confirmed this week. Nomination of candidates for the remaining two councils — in the Makoni and Chipinga districts — would take place as soon as possible, he said.

The first council to be set up was the Zimunya-Maranga district council, to which 30 ZANU (PF) candidates were returned unopposed in October. This council serves the Umtali district.

Since then four councils have been established and in all cases ZANU (PF) candidates have been returned unopposed.

The largest council is that in Buhara, which has 40 elected members. Others are Chitapo (Mutasa) which has 21 elected members, Nyaanga (Inyanga) with 21 elected members, and Mabvazura (Melsetter), with 18 elected members.

Nomination day for the 23 seats on the Gazaland council in Chipinga will take place later in the month. Nomination for candidates in the Maungwe Council, Makoni, will also be held soon. The latter council serves the Chiduku, Chikore, Makoni, Tanda and Weya Tribal Trust Lands.

FORMER HEALTH OFFICER OPPOSES UNLIMITED FREE MEDICAL CARE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Jan 81 p 2

[Text]

THE former Salisbury Medical Officer of Health, Dr Timothy Stamps, last night said free medical service did not mean State care for everybody "from cradle to grave".

Addressing a meeting in Salisbury, Dr Stamps said the free medical service meant help to those who were unable to pay.

Dr Stamps is an independent candidate in the forthcoming by-election in the Highlands constituency.

"The task of State is not to take care of everybody from cradle to the grave. Its task is to create a public order in which people who are able to work can provide for their needs and that of their dependants."

He said the State's concern should be limited to those who were unable to help themselves—thus en-

trenching the self-reliance concept espoused by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

He said Zimbabwe must avoid the grossly inflated bureaucratic health systems of Europe which had resulted in loss of effectiveness.

Dr Stamps added that the problem facing most Governments was that their commitment to the electorate by way of electioneering promises was so broad in the health sphere that they "cannot give effect to what people see as desirable".

He said: "In a country like Zimbabwe where there has been gross disparity in the provision of health services to different sections of the community, the challenge is even greater. It has much more political significance."

He said there was a danger if much of what was good and had already been achieved was sacrificed in an attempt to give everybody something.

Dr Stamps said as a former Medical Officer of Health he appreciated the need to have the destitute and the poor receive treatment without the barrier of money.

He also said the utilisation of clinics in the city did not mean that there were a lot of people who didn't take their children for treatment because of the lack of money.

He urged that State hospitals, appointments of the highly qualified and experienced consultants in Zimbabwe should be made permanent.

"If these people are lost their special knowledge of our health needs cannot be imported — although their qualifications can be replaced."

Answering a questioner, Dr Stamps said it was a miracle that there was no state of chaos in Zimbabwe following majority rule and independence.

He said although Mr Mugabe was faced with a difficult task — he had handled the situation "very well indeed".

TWO TEACHERS ASSOCIATIONS AGREE TO MERGE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Jan 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Dzringai Mutumbuka, said last night that two teaching associations had agreed to merge.

As a result of a series of meetings during the past two months between the Zimbabwe Teachers' Association and the National Teachers' Association, agreement had been reached on a new association.

The Minister said the new association would be called the Zimbabwe Teachers' Association and would be officially launched at a congress in April.

The interim executive consists of Mr O. T. Mukoko, president, Mr E. A. Sutherland, deputy president, Mr T. G. Mhlanga, secretary, and Mr I. H. Grant, treasurer.

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